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WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA

1906

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA:
J. P. BELL COMPANY, MANUFACTURING PRINTERS.
1906

OMNIA PRO-
AUTEM BATE
NON IN CAUTUS FUTURI

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
University Calendar,	5
Corporation,	6
Officers of Administration and Instruction,	8
Faculty Committees,	12
Historical Sketch,	13
General Information,	20
Organization,	32
Entrance Requirements,	40
Expenses,	45
Degrees,	49
Government,	53
Regulations,	63
The College,	71
Synopsis of Work for the College,	108
The School of Engineering,	113
Synopsis of Work for the School of Engineering,	126
The School of Law,	131
Synopsis of Work for the School of Law,	159
Final Exercises, June, 1905,	160
Register of Students, January, 1906,	169

Washington & Lee University 4-28-129.

CALENDAR 1906

January

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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February

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March

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April

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May

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June

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July

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August

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September

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October

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November

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11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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December

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2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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1907

January

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	...	...

February

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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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March

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10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	...	...	...	...	...	...

April

...	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	...	...	...	...

May

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5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	...

June

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2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	...	...	...	...	...	...

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

1906.

January 3—Wednesday, 9 A. M.....Winter Term begins
January 19—Friday.....Lee Memorial Day
February 3—Saturday.....Mid-term Report due
February 5—Monday.....Thesis subjects to be announced
February 22—Thursday.....Washington Memorial Day
March 21—Wednesday, 9 A. M.....Winter Examination begins
April 2—Monday.....April Holiday
April 3—Tuesday, 9 A. M.....Spring Term begins
May 1—Tuesday.....Theses to be handed in
May 3—Thursday.....Liberty Hall Day
May 5—Saturday.....Mid-term Report due
June 6—Wednesday, 9 A. M.....Spring Examination begins
June 17—Sunday .....Baccalaureate Sunday
June 18—Monday..... .....Literary Society Day
June 19—Tuesday.....Alumni Day
June 20—Wednesday.....Final Day

——SUMMER VACATION——

September 13—Thursday, 9 A. M.....Autumn term begins
October 27—Saturday.....Mid-term Report due
November 29—Thursday.....Thanksgiving Day
December 1—Saturday.....Applications for degrees handed in
December 12—Wednesday, 9 A. M.....Autumn Examination begins
December 23—Sunday.....Christmas Holidays begin

——WINTER VACATION——

1907.

January 3—Thursday, 9 A. M.....Winter Term begins

NOTE.—On the opposite page dates printed in *italics* are those in which no scholastic exercises occur. Those in **block type** when in groups represent examination days; when separate they represent the days on which mid-term reports are due.

CORPORATION.

(With Dates of Appointment.)

Legal Title: "The Washington and Lee University."

Rector: Rev. Givens Brown Strickler, D. D., 1899.

TRUSTEES.

William Anderson Glasgow, 1865.
Attorney at Law, Lexington, Virginia.

William Alexander Anderson, 1885.
Attorney-General of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

Alexander Tedford Barclay, 1885.
Real Estate Agent, Lexington, Virginia.

Rev. Edward Clifford Gordon, D. D., 1888.
Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Lexington, Missouri.

Rev. Givens Brown Strickler, D. D., 1894.
Professor in Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia.

Clement Daniel Fishburne, 1896.
Banker, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Rev. Robert Hanson Fleming, D. D., 1898.
Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Lynchburg, Virginia.

William Paxton Houston, 1898.
Attorney at Law, Lexington, Virginia.

WILLIAM INGLES, 1899.
Civil Engineer, Radford, Virginia.

JOHN ALFRED PRESTON, 1898.
Attorney at Law, Lewisburg, West Virginia.

LUCIAN HOWARD COCKE, 1898.
Attorney at Law, Roanoke, Virginia.

REV. AUGUSTUS HOUSTON HAMILTON, 1899.
Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Steele's Tavern, Virginia.

ALBERT WINSTON GAINES, 1901.
Attorney at Law, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

GEORGE WALKER ST. CLAIR, 1901.
Attorney at Law, Tazewell, Virginia.

JOHN SINCLAIR MUNCE, 1901.
Manager, Kingan & Co. Richmond, Virginia.

JOHN LYLE CAMPBELL, 1877.
Secretary and Treasurer, Lexington, Virginia.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY, Chairman.

THE RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

ALEXANDER TEDFORD BARCLAY.

WILLIAM PAXTON HOUSTON.

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND INSTRUCTION.

(WITH DATES OF APPOINTMENT.)

GEORGE WASHINGTON CUSTIS LEE, LL. D., 1897.
President Emeritus.

GEORGE HUTCHESON DENNY, M. A. Ph. D., LL. D., 1901.
President.

FACULTY.

ALEXANDER LOCKHART NELSON, M. A., 1854.
Cincinnati Professor of Mathematics, and Dean of the Academic College.

JAMES ADDISON QUARLES, D. D., LL. D., 1886.
Professor of Philosophy.

HENRY DONALD CAMPBELL, M. A., Ph. D., 1887.
Robinson Professor of Geology and Biology.

DAVID CARLISLE HUMPHREYS, C. E., 1889.
Scott Professor of Civil Engineering, and Dean of the School of Engineering.

ADDISON HOGUE, 1893.
Professor of Greek.

JAMES LEWIS HOWE, Ph. D., M. D., 1894.
Bayly Professor of Chemistry.

WILLIAM SPENSER CURRELL, M. A., Ph. D., 1895.
Professor of English.

HENRY PARKER WILLIS, Ph. D., 1898.
Wilson Professor of Economics and Political Science.

WALTER LECONTE STEVENS, Ph. D., 1898.
McCormick Professor of Physics.

GEORGE HUTCHESON DENNY, M. A., Ph. D., LL. D., 1899,
Peabody Professor of Latin.

MARTIN PARKS BURKS, LL. D., 1899.
Professor of Common and Statute Law, and Dean of the School of Law.

JOSEPH RAGLAND LONG, B. A., B. S., LL. B., 1902.
Bradford Professor of Civil Law and Equity Jurisprudence.

JOHN HOLLADAY LATANÉ, Ph. D., 1902.
Professor of History and International Law.

JAMES WILLIAM KERN, Ph. D., 1902.
Associate Professor of Latin.

ABRAM PENN STAPLES, LL. B., 1903.
Professor of Commercial Law and the Law of Real Property.

WILLIAM JETT LAUCK, B. A., 1905.
Adjunct Professor of Economics and Political Science.

THOMAS JAMES FARRAR, M. A., Ph. D., 1905.
Professor of Modern Languages.

INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS.

EMORY WEST BITZER, M. D., 1904.
Physical Director.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT JONES, B. A., 1905.
Instructor in Mathematics.

HARRY WILLARD MILLER, 1905.
Instructor in Mathematics.

THOMAS BRANNON HUBBARD, 1905.
Instructor in Mathematics.

JOHN WEST ADDISON, B. A., 1905.
Assistant in English.

ROSCOE BOLAR STEPHENSON, 1905.
Assistant in English.

ISAAC SAMUEL WAMPLER, 1905.
Instructor in Physics.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS HOGE, 1905.
Assistant in Physics.

AMERICUS FREDERIC WHITE, B. S., M. A., 1905.
Instructor in Chemistry.

JOHN ENGELHARDT SCOTT, 1905.
Instructor in Chemistry.

FRANK THOMAS DOTSON, 1905.
Assistant in Chemistry.

BEVERLY MORRIS HIGGINBOTHAM, 1905.
Assistant in Chemistry.

WILLIAM RUTLEDGE HUDSON, 1905.
Assistant in Biology.

WALTER HANNA DUNLAP, 1904.
Instructor in Civil Engineering.

OFFICERS.

JOHN LYLE CAMPBELL, LL. B., 1877.
Secretary of the Faculty.

ANN ROBERTSON WHITE, 1895.
Librarian.

CHARLES EDWIN DEXTER, 1905.
Assistant Librarian.

JOHN PILKINGTON, 1905.
Assistant Custodian of the Reading Room.

JOHN ALEXANDER WATSON, 1905.
Law Librarian.

SPECIAL LECTURERS, 1905.

January 11....Professor J. A. QUARLES, D. D.
Subject: Agnosticism.

February 8....Professor J. H. LATANÉ,
Subject: The Hague Tribunal.

March 8.....MR. CHARLES H. GRASTY,
Subject: The Independent Newspaper.

April 12.....President G. H. DENNY,
Subject: Robert E. Lee as College President.

May 10.....REV. J. D. PAXTON, D. D.,
Subject: Intellectual Humility.

October 9.....Secretary LESLIE M. SHAW,
Subject: Standing Alone.

Senator JOHN W. DANIEL,
Subject: Obedience to Orders.

November 8...Dr. W. W. SMITH,
Subject: Virginia, Past and Future.

FACULTY COMMITTEES.

I. **EXECUTIVE.**

THE PRESIDENT, and Professors Nelson, Quarles, and Burks.

II. **BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.**

THE PRESIDENT, the Secretary, and Professor Humphreys.

III. **SCHOOLS.**

(Accredited Schools and Entrance Examinations.)

THE PRESIDENT, and Professors Hogue, Nelson, Currell, and Latané.

IV. **PUBLICATION.**

(Annual catalogue, bulletins, and student publications.)

Professors STEVENS, Willis, Howe, and Long.

V. **LIBRARY.**

Professors CURRELL, Howe, and Willis.

VI. **ART GALLERY.**

Professors STAPLES, Humphreys, Farrar, and Lauck.

VII. **DIPLOMAS.**

(Diplomas, prizes, and schedules.)

Professors HUMPHREYS, Quarles, Kern, and Latané.

VIII. **PUBLIC FUNCTIONS.**

(Final exercises, chapel and entertainments.)

Professors CAMPBELL, Long, and Currell.

IX. **ALUMNI.**

Professors NELSON, Burks, and Campbell.

X. **PHYSICAL CULTURE.**

(Athletics, gymnasium, and boating.)

Professors LATANÉ, Howe and Campbell.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

THE AUGUSTA ACADEMY.
1749-1782.

During the early part of the eighteenth century a stream of Scotch-Irish immigrants began to spread over the mountainous parts of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. One of its branches penetrated far into the valley of the Shenandoah in Virginia. They brought with them the devotion to religion and education which they had manifested in Scotland and Ireland. The settlers in Augusta county in 1749 established a school about fifteen miles southwest of what is now the city of Staunton. They named it the Augusta Academy, and its first principal was Robert Alexander. He was succeeded by Rev. John Brown, pastor of two presbyterian churches in the neighborhood. Changing its name and abode several times this school became fixed in 1780, with the title Liberty Hall, in the immediate vicinity of Lexington. Here it was maintained a number of years under the principalship of Rev. William Graham.

LIBERTY HALL ACADEMY.
1782-1798.

Through the influence of Mr. Graham Liberty Hall was incorporated in 1782 by the legislature of Virginia as Liberty Hall Academy. It had been under the care of the presbytery of Hanover, but received now a charter, under the terms of

which the board of trustees became self-perpetuating. In 1793 a stone building was erected in which Mr. Graham continued his labors until his resignation in 1796.

The first considerable gift received by the academy was conferred by George Washington. In recognition of his services in the revolution the legislature of Virginia in 1784 presented to him a number of shares in a canal company. Washington refused to accept these for his own use, but after some years of delay his attention was called to Liberty Hall Academy by two representatives in Congress, General Andrew Moore and General Francis Preston. In 1796 Mr. Graham prepared an address on the subject to Washington, who soon afterward presented his shares to the academy. This property still yields an annual income of three thousand dollars to Washington and Lee University.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.
1798-1813.

The generous gift by Washington was gratefully acknowledged in a letter to him by the trustees of the academy. This letter was preceded by an act of the legislature in January, 1798, changing the name of the school to Washington Academy. The stock of the canal company did not yield any reliable income until 1811. In the meanwhile the academy suffered in 1796 what seemed for some time an irreparable loss in the resignation of Mr. Graham. He died in 1799, just six months before the death of Washington.

For some years after the withdrawal of Mr. Graham financial difficulties accumulated. In December, 1802, the academy building was destroyed by fire. This calamity was a crucial trial to the fidelity of the trustees and especially of Mr. Graham's successor, Rev. George A. Baxter, who had been

installed in 1799. He served practically without salary, feeling that Washington's donation imposed a sacred duty to preserve the trust fund inviolate. The necessity for abandonment of the debt-laden school seemed imminent, and the institution would probably have collapsed but for the extraordinary unselfishness of those in immediate charge of it.

In 1803 the work of the school was conducted in rented buildings within the limits of Lexington. Before the end of 1804 a building was constructed on the grounds of the present university, from which the ruins of the old academy are still visible.

The bequest of Washington served to inspire another gift which was made during the days of deepest adversity, but not realized until long afterward. The Cincinnati Society was an organization of surviving officers formed at the close of the revolutionary war, with branches in each of the several states. In 1802 the Virginia branch decided to disband. Inspired by the example of Washington, they bestowed their funds upon the academy which now bore his name. Twenty years elapsed before these funds could be legally transferred to the trustees, and on account of new legal difficulties the actual transfer was not accomplished until 1848. The accumulated value of the fund was about twenty-five thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.
1813-1871.

In the meanwhile Washington Academy had been lifted out of the pressing embarrassments amid which the new century was begun. By act of the legislature its name was changed in 1813 to Washington College. Its previous teaching staff had consisted of a president and a professor of ancient languages.

A new professorship was now established, that of natural philosophy, chemistry and astronomy.

Another important impulse was received in 1826 through a bequest, the ultimate value of which was over forty-six thousand dollars, from John Robinson, a native of Ireland, a soldier under Washington, and during his last years a trustee of the college. The disposition of his property was determined largely through the example set by Washington, to whom he had been much devoted. His remains were interred in the college grounds, and over them a suitable marble shaft was erected to his memory.

These three endowments, amounting to but little more than one hundred thousand dollars, formed the financial foundation on which Washington College rested until nearly three-fourths of the nineteenth century were completed.

Soon after the outbreak of the civil war the work of the college was discontinued, most of its students enlisting in the Confederate army. The buildings and other property were much injured when Lexington was occupied by the Federal army in June, 1864. At the close of the war the college, being without income, borrowed money for the repair of the buildings on the private credit of some of the trustees, and the work of rehabilitation was at once begun. About thirty years afterward the Congress of the United States appropriated seventeen thousand five hundred dollars as remuneration for the destruction of property by the invading army. This was only one out of many indications of the re-establishment of friendly relations after a civil war of extraordinary bitterness.

On August 4, 1865, General Robert E. Lee was elected president. In his letter of acceptance appear the following characteristic words:

"I think it the duty of every citizen, in the present condition of the country, to do all in his power to aid in the restoration of peace and harmony, and in no way to oppose the policy of the State or General government directed to that object. It is particularly incumbent upon those charged with the instruction of the young to set them an example of submission to authority."

General Lee was formally installed as president of Washington College in October, 1865, and he retained this position until his death, in October, 1870. During his administration of five years the growth of the college in numbers and influence was phenomenal. The nobility and strength of his character made him almost an object of worship. His power over the students was absolute, not because of any self-assertion on his part, but because he commanded and received their unstinted confidence and loyalty. He impressed strongly upon them the duty of accepting the results of the war and yielding submission to constituted authority, irrespective of the past. His influence in this respect continued after his death and was spread by his students to their homes. In the rear of the college chapel which he built is a mausoleum, in which his remains are interred. Over them is a recumbent statue of him in Italian marble, chiseled by the Virginia sculptor, Valentine.

In 1849 a law school was founded in Lexington and brought to a high state of efficiency by Judge John W. Brockenbrough. He was made a trustee of Washington College in 1852, and became rector of the board of trustees in 1865, when, with the assistance of Professor James J. White and General W. N. Pendleton, he prevailed upon General Lee to accept the presidency of Washington College. Under the persuasive influence of General Lee the Lexington Law School became in 1866

the "School of Law and Equity of Washington College," with Judge Brockenbrough as professor in charge. This organic connection has continued to the present day. The founder of the law school remained at its head until June, 1873, and died in 1877.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY.
1871.

Soon after the death of General Lee the name of the institution was changed, in 1871, to its present corporate title, "The Washington and Lee University." In the same year General G. W. Custis Lee succeeded his father as president. His military education at West Point, combined with his subsequent experience in the engineer corps of the army, and as a professor of engineering, qualified him well to give emphasis to the importance of developing a school of applied science. During his twenty-six years of faithful service the endowment of the institution was largely increased, and many signal improvements were due to his personal generosity. He resigned in 1897 and was made president emeritus.

The successor of General Custis Lee was William Lyne Wilson, who had achieved the highest distinction during the previous fifteen years as a member of Congress and as Postmaster-General of the United States. By his strong and spotless character, his broad-mindedness, his eloquence and personal magnetism, President Wilson quickly won the confidence and love of all with whom he came into contact during his brief term of three years. Failing health necessitated his absence during much of the year 1900, and in October his life was brought to an untimely close.

Professor Henry St. George Tucker, dean of the school of law, acted as president during the unexpired last year of President Wilson's term.

In 1901 Dr. George H. Denny, who for two years had held the chair of Latin in the university, was elected president. He was inaugurated during the final exercises in June, 1902.

Since the incorporation of the institution the following presidents have been its guides:

WILLIAM GRAHAM, A. M.....1782-1796
SAMUEL L. CAMPBELL, M. D. 1797-1799
GEORGE A. BAXTER, D. D.....1799-1829
LOUIS MARSHALL, M. D.....1830-1834
HENRY VETHAKE, LL. D.....1834-1836
HENRY RUFFNER, D. D., LL. D.....1836-1848
GEORGE JUNKIN, D. D.....1848-1861
ROBERT E. LEE.....1865-1870
G. W. CUSTIS LEE, LL. D. 1871-1897
WILLIAM LYNE WILSON, LL. D.....1897-1900
HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, LL. D., (acting)....1900-1901
GEORGE HUTCHESON DENNY, PH. D., LL. D. 1901

GENERAL INFORMATION.

THE UNIVERSITY GROUNDS.

Most of the buildings of Washington and Lee University are so situated as to face a gently sloping lawn of grass with an abundance of large shade trees in the immediate vicinity. The upper edge forms a ridge, the eastern expansion of which furnishes the grounds for the neighboring Virginia Military Institute. These two lawns, connected by a short avenue with dwellings on each side, constitute a park forming the northeast portion of Lexington.

THE CENTRAL BUILDING.

The central building, begun in 1824, is the oldest and largest of the university buildings. It is constructed of brick in the colonial style, and is about two hundred and fifty feet in length. It faces nearly southward, fronting the lawn.

The middle part of this building is three stories in height. It contains class rooms for the departments of Latin, Greek, modern languages, history, mathematics, philosophy, and economics; the office and library of the department of economics, and that of modern languages; the debating halls of the Graham-Lee and Washington literary societies, and the depository of the students' co-operative book establishment.

The east wing contains the geological and biological lecture room, laboratory and museums.

The west wing contains the chemical lecture room, and a suite of rooms constituting the chemical laboratory.

THE LEE CHAPEL.

Facing the central building on the opposite side of the lawn is the chapel built by General Robert E. Lee in 1867. It affords accommodation for six hundred persons, in addition to the space occupied by the organ and choir. Upon the large platform are bronze busts of Washington and Lee. Above these on the walls are life sized oil portraits of Washington and Lafayette, transmitted by General Washington and presented by General G. W. Custis Lee. Besides these are life sized portraits of Robert E. Lee and other famous Virginians, and of a number of benefactors of the university. Behind the platform and visible from the body of the chapel is Valentine's recumbent statue of General Lee. Below this on the basement floor is the crypt containing the remains of General Lee, his wife and two daughters. Beneath the chapel is the apartment formerly reserved for General Lee as his business office. This has been kept as left by him in 1870.

NEWCOMB HALL.

This building, of brick, was erected in 1882 by Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb, of New York, in memory of her husband, Warren Newcomb, who had been one of the benefactors of Washington College. It contains the administration offices, the reading room, the library, and the art gallery.

THE LIBRARY.

The library contains about forty-four thousand volumes, the greater part of which is deposited in Newcomb Hall.

Five thousand volumes are kept in Tucker Hall for the convenience of law students, two thousand or more in the special library of the department of economics, and other special sections are assigned to the departments of history, physics, chemistry, biology, and engineering.

The reading room is well supplied with newspapers and current periodical literature.

The library, reading room and separate special libraries are open to students during working hours every day under stated regulations.

THE ART GALLERY.

The art gallery occupies a large, sky-lighted apartment, specially fitted up for the purpose, in Newcomb Hall. Besides several fine pieces of statuary, it contains between sixty and seventy oil paintings bequeathed to the university by the late Vincent L. Bradford, of Philadelphia.

In this gallery is deposited a valuable collection of American portraits in oil, loaned by the president emeritus, General G. W. Custis Lee.

Through the bequest of Mr. Bradford the gallery is supplied with an annuity sufficient for its maintenance and for annual additions to the collection.

TUCKER HALL.

This is the home of the law school, and was completed in 1900, as a memorial to John Randolph Tucker, who was connected with it from 1873 to 1897. A large portion of the funds with which it was erected was contributed by friends and admirers of Mr. Tucker in various parts of the United States. The building is a handsome structure of gray limestone, two stories in height with interior wood-work in oak.

It contains three lecture rooms with high ceilings, each seating over a hundred students, a reading room of the same size, the law library of several thousand volumes, and private offices for the professors of law. In the reading room is a bronze bust of Mr. Tucker by Valentine.

THE W. H. REID HALL OF ENGINEERING AND PHYSICS

This laboratory building, named for its donor, was finished in 1904. It is three stories in height and is substantially constructed in brick with stone trimmings. Its length is one hundred feet, and its average width fifty-six feet. The style is colonial in keeping with the architecture of the central university building.

The first floor contains the lecture room and office of the professor of civil engineering, the engineering laboratory rooms, now temporarily occupied as lecture room and office by the professor of English, a large lavatory, and an electrical laboratory room fitted with piers and stone shelves for apparatus requiring special firmness.

The second floor is equipped exclusively for work in physics. The lecture room, used equally for lecture and recitational purposes, is arranged with special regard for good ventilation, quick and effective control of light, and convenience in physical manipulation. The professor's office, opening into lecture room, corridor, and apparatus room, serves also as library for the department of physics. The large general laboratory room for junior students opens into apparatus room, corridor, and battery room. Two connecting rooms are reserved for use by advanced students, chiefly in electricity.

The third floor contains three rooms specially adapted for work in optics and heat. The remainder of this floor is fitted

up for mechanical drawing and photography, comprising a large room for structural and topographical drawing, a smaller room for art and free hand drawing, a private drawing room for the instructor, a blue print room, a photographic developing room, and a lavatory.

The entire building is supplied with modern furniture of the best type and the usual conveniences for laboratory work, such as hot and cold water, illuminating gas, and electric current. An elevator shaft serves for the vertical transfer of heavy loads. A part of it is separately reserved for experimental work in elasticity and with pendulums.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The whole of the west wing of the central university building is apportioned to the department of chemistry. It includes a body three stories in height, and five additional apartments on the ground floor.

The body contains the lecture room and preparation rooms, the professor's office and private laboratory, the library, the museum, the laboratory for advanced students and the stock-room for apparatus. On the ground floor additionally are the stock room for reagents, the balance room, the metallurgical laboratory, the analytical laboratory, and the general laboratory for beginners.

The lecture room, capable of accommodating about one hundred students, is sky-lighted, well ventilated, and furnished with all usual conveniences.

The floors of the analytical and metallurgical laboratories are of cement. The various apartments are furnished with hot water radiators, hoods and flues, and every precaution has been taken to secure the best ventilation. Each

work-table is supplied with water under high pressure, gas for fuel, and electric current for illuminating and electrolytic purposes.

THE LABORATORY OF GEOLOGY AND BIOLOGY.

The whole of the east wing of the central university building is devoted to the purposes of a geological and biological laboratory. It includes a lecture room equipped with maps, charts, electric lantern and other conveniences for the purpose of demonstration; an office and private laboratory room for the professor; two laboratory rooms for student work; and two large exhibition rooms containing the collections in paleontology, lithology, mineralogy, zoology, and botany.

The equipment includes a working library, a variety of microscopes and other apparatus, and the collections. These last constitute the Lewis Brooks Museum, a gift of the late Lewis Brooks, of Rochester, N. Y., who was a generous friend of the university and of science. It comprises four distinct cabinets:

1. The **mineralogical** and **lithogical,** containing an extensive assortment of minerals from various parts of our land and foreign countries, and specimens of many varieties of rock used for building and ornamental purposes.

2. The **geological,** embracing an extensive collection of fossil animals and plants belonging to the fauna and flora of each geological age.

3. The **zoological,** presenting, in stuffed and dried specimens and mounted skeletons, representatives of the principal divisions of the animal kingdom.

4. The **botanical,** embracing an herbarium of five thousand specimens, mounted, in walnut cases; a collection of seven

hundred sections of various kinds of wood, with description of each; a portfolio of American trees; numerous models of flowers and botanical charts.

In addition the following special collections are included, chiefly for the use of students engaged in laboratory work:

1. The Batchen collection of building and ornamental stones.
2. The Ruffner collection of rocks illustrating the lithology of Virginia.
3. The educational series of rocks presented by the United States Geological Survey.
4. The study collection of minerals, rocks and fossils, which are in drawers in the geological laboratory.

THE POWER HOUSE.

The university buildings, the new dormitory, and three of the professors' residences are supplied with heat and light from a central power station.

The system of heating is that of the forced circulation of hot water, the temperature of which is adapted to the state of the weather. By a steam turbine and direct-connected rotary pump this water is forced through insulated underground mains to radiators in the various buildings. The temperature of the circulating water is given it by surface condensation of steam in two heaters. In one of these exhaust steam is utilized, and in the other live steam direct from the boilers. They may be used either separately or conjointly. The long circuit through the mains and radiators is made so quickly that the water returns to the power house with a fall of only a few degrees of temperature in ordinary weather.

This mode of heating has given entire satisfaction during the last year, securing uniformity of temperature in the various apartments, freedom from the noises accompanying steam heat, and freedom from fuel contamination so often suffered with furnace heat.

The electric plant consists of two steam driven dynamos which yield direct current at low voltage in any desired quantity for illumination of the university buildings and grounds, for optical projection in the lecture rooms, or for laboratory purposes. The switch board is so arranged as to introduce alternating current from the street if this should be wanted at any time during evening hours.

The entire heating and lighting plant is used as part of the outfit for instruction in the school of engineering, as is also the hydraulic plant of the Lexington light and power company. The power house of this company is less than two miles distant on North river.

A general machine shop is installed on the main floor of the university power house. It contains a variety of machines for work in wood and metal, for which power is supplied by either steam or gas engine. The gas plant generates and transmits gas for fuel to the shop and the various laboratories.

THE LEES DORMITORY.

A new and thoroughly modern dormitory building, capable of accommodating about eighty students, was completed in 1904 and is now in satisfactory use. The building is divided by partition walls into three separate houses. It is furnished with hot water radiators, electric illumination, hot and cold water under pressure, and the best plumbing conveniences. A bath room is provided for every six rooms. Most of the

rooms are arranged in suites so that several students may have a common study and separate bed-rooms if desired.

Each bed-room is supplied with a stationary washstand, wardrobe, spring bed, a radiator and an electric light. Each study room is provided with an oak study table, a radiator and an electric light.

Students occupying rooms in this dormitory secure table board in the vicinity.

THE OLD DORMITORY.

This building, situated on the margin of the university grounds nearest to the town, is occupied by a private family with whom rooms and table board are secured at reasonable rates. It is capable of accommodating about thirty students.

THE GYMNASIUM.

The gymnasium has a large exercise hall, supplied with dumb-bells, chest weights, etc., and is well suited to the systematic drill in gymnastics for which it was designed. It is equipped with the apparatus necessary for heavy work, such as horizontal, vaulting, and parallel bars, flying and traveling rings, ladders, horse and striking bags. Opening into the main hall is the dressing room, which is well supplied with lockers, and provided with facilities for hot and cold baths.

The gymnasium is additionally used for evening social functions in which the students are interested.

THE ATHLETIC GROUNDS.

An athletic field has been provided by extensive grading within the limits of the university grounds. It is situated about three hundred yards from the gymnasium. Adjoining the main field is a smaller one laid off into seven tennis courts.

In addition to the athletic field, a student finds in the surroundings of Lexington attractive routes for walking and riding; and North river, near which the town is situated, affords an excellent opportunity for boating, skating and swimming.

Near the athletic field are the links of the Lexington Golf Club, which are available for the use of students complying with the regulations of the club.

ENDOWMENT OF PROFESSORSHIPS.

At the close of the civil war the available part of the endowment of Washington College was less than a hundred thousand dollars. The Cincinnati professorship of mathematics had been founded on a gift made in 1802 by the Cincinnati Society. The Robinson professorship of geology and biology was founded on a bequest by John Robinson in 1836. After the accession of General Robert E. Lee to the presidency in 1865 many gifts were received from friends of the institution in all parts of the United States. The McCormick professorship of physics was founded on gifts from Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, and the trustees of his estate. Mrs. McCormick and her sons have added a gift of $10,000, the interest of which is devoted to the maintenance of the new laboratory of physics and engineering. The Bayly professorship of chemistry was founded on a bequest by Robert H. Bayly, of New Orleans, and the Bradford professorship of civil law and equity jurisprudence on an endowment by Vincent L. Bradford, of Philadelphia. The professorship of modern languages is based on a gift by the president emeritus, General G. W. Custis Lee, of Virginia. Since the death of President William L. Wilson a memorial fund of a hundred thousand dollars has been contributed by his friends, from New Orleans to Boston,

to endow the Wilson professorship of economics and political science.

OTHER GIFTS.

In addition to the endowment of special chairs one fellowship and nine scholarships have been endowed by various friends, and many notable gifts, both in equipment and in money, have been bestowed without limitation in regard to use. Among these may be mentioned one of a quarter of a million dollars by the late George Peabody, of London; sixty thousand dollars by the late Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia, and thirty thousand dollars each by the late W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, and Mrs. S. P. Lees, of New York.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

Lexington, the home and burial place of Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, is situated in the valley between the Blue Ridge and Alleghany mountains. The town rests amid beautiful scenery at an elevation of one thousand feet above sea-level. It is abundantly supplied with pure water from springs several miles distant which flow freely from wooded hills. The natural drainage is excellent and is supplemented by a good system of underground sewerage.

The climate is healthful and invigorating. The weather is generally fair and mild, the average temperature being for the summer, 72°, for the winter 34°, and for the whole year 54°. The indication of the thermometor is rarely ever so low as 0° F. for more than two or three days in a single winter. During the year the number of fair days usually exceeds two hundred and fifty, and the total rainfall is about forty inches.

SUMMER ACCOMMODATION.

Students who do not wish to return home during the vacation can procure board in Lexington at moderate rates. Boarding can also be had on reasonable terms at the summer resorts in the neighborhood. The Rockbridge Baths, the Rockbridge Alum Springs, the Cold Sulphur Springs, and the Natural Bridge Hotel, are within the county and conveniently near to Lexington.

RAILROAD ROUTES.

Lexington is the terminus of the valley branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on the north and of the Lexington branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio on the south. On each of these there are several trains daily, connecting with those of other roads at Staunton on the northeast, Lynchburg on the southeast, and Clifton Forge on the west.

The time from Lexington to Staunton is one hour and a half; from Lexington to Lynchburg, two hours; from Lexington to Clifton Forge, four hours.

Passengers on the Norfolk and Western railroad change to the Chesapeake and Ohio at Buena Vista, ten miles from Lexington.

Passengers on the Southern railroad change to the Chesapeake and Ohio at Lynchburg, forty-eight miles from Lexington.

From Washington and points north of this passengers may select between the route through Staunton and that through Lynchburg or Buena Vista.

ORGANIZATION.

There are three divisions of the university:

THE COLLEGE.

THE ENGINEERING SCHOOL.

THE LAW SCHOOL.

Each of these divisions includes a variety of courses of study, a few of which are prescribed, but most of them elective.

A course is the minimum amount of work to which a value in points is assigned. It is the scholastic unit of work. No credit in points is allowed for part of a course.

A point is the scholastic unit of value. The completion of a prescribed number of courses under a single professor entitles the student to a certificate valued at a definite number of points.

In the COLLEGE, which is the academic school of the university, a student is allowed reasonable freedom in the election of his courses of study, but under such restrictions as to prevent undue and premature specialization. He is accorded the largest liberty consistent with well balanced culture.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts (B. A.) is conferred upon an academic student after the fulfillment of the requirements for this degree (p. 49).

The degrees of Master of Arts (M. A.) and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.) are open to graduate students who fulfill the requirements of these degrees respectively (pp. 50, 51).

In the ENGINEERING SCHOOL the restrictions upon election are greater than in the college, but the student is free to direct his work toward the application of science in either Civil

Engineering, Mining Engineering or Chemistry. The degree of Bachelor of Science (B. S.) is conferred after the fulfillment of the necessary requirements (p. 118). The degree of Civil Engineer (C. E.) is additionally conferred after the completion of a prescribed amount of post-graduate work which is tested with suitable examinations (p. 120).

In the LAW SCHOOL there is a prescribed curriculum. The degree of Bachelor of Law (LL. B.) is conferred upon the student after fulfillment of the requirements for this degree (p. 155).

ADMISSION.

Admission to the college or the engineering school may be secured by

1. An entrance examination.
2. A certificate from an accredited preparatory school.
3. Faculty permission to receive the privileges of a special student.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

An applicant who has been a student in another institution is expected to furnish evidence of honorable dismissal from it.

The applicant is expected to be at least sixteen years of age.

Entrance examinations will be held at the university on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June, 14-16, 1906; and on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 12-14, 1906.

The time-table, giving the subjects and hours of each day, will be posted within the entrance to Newcomb Hall.

When possible these examinations should be taken in June. Those who wish to take them at some place other than Lexington are requested to correspond with the secretary of the faculty.

Students who fail in the entrance examination can, if they prefer, remain in Lexington and study under a tutor approved by the faculty. A certificate from this tutor will admit the student without examination.

For entrance requirements see pp. 40-44.

ACCREDITED PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

When an academy or high school furnishes to the faculty satisfactory evidence that it gives thorough preparatory training to its students, it may, on application, be included in a special list of accredited schools. The certificate of its principal, filled out on a form provided by the secretary of the faculty, will then be accepted as a guarantee of the fulfillment of such entrance requirements as may be necessary for the student. Without it, the applicant must furnish the president's certificate that he has successfully passed the usual entrance examination.

Any teacher who wishes copies of questions employed in past entrance examinations will receive them on application to the secretary. To a teacher who wishes to hold an entrance examination, but is not connected with an accredited school, a set of suitable questions will be sent on application. The student's answers, signed with the usual examination pledge and with the teacher's endorsement of its validity, may then be forwarded to the secretary. They will be examined by a member of the faculty committee on schools, and, if found satisfactory, an entrance certificate will be furnished the teacher for the student thus examined.

Such examinations are best given in the spring to allow for possible failure. In this event the summer may be utilized in preparing for the regular entrance examinations in September.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

A special student is one who is admitted without the usual entrance examination or the certificate from an accredited preparatory school. He is received under the following conditions:

1. He must be not less than twenty years of age.
2. He is not admitted to courses for which entrance examinations are required.
3. He must give proof of adequate preparation for the courses proposed.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships are intended to reward high attainments in the university, or, under proper limitations, in preparation for admission to the university.

No holder of a scholarship is excused from the payment of any fee other than the regular tuition fee.

Students who desire to compete for graduate scholarships, or for fellowships, are expected to make application in writing; but a student is not necessarily excluded on account of failure to make previous application.

The scholarships awarded are divided into the following groups:

I. SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Any public high school, private academy, or other secondary school for boys, is offered a single annual scholarship in the academic or engineering college upon the following terms:

1. That the school wishing the privilege shall notify the secretary of the faculty of its acceptance of the offer and the terms upon which it is given.

2. That the school shall each year announce the scholarship in its catalogue or circular; shall offer it as a prize to be contended for, and shall publicly bestow it at the close of the session upon one of the best of its most advanced pupils who is prepared for collegiate work.

3. That, unless the school be accredited, the recipient of the scholarship shall be required to stand the usual entrance examinations.

4. That the recipient shall be entitled to take the courses selected for one year following his appointment, with a deduction of $50 from the sum of the regular fees.

II. ALUMNI SCHOLARSHIPS.

Each local alumni association is authorized to nominate one student each year to a scholarship for one session in the academic or engineering college on the following conditions:

1. That the nomination shall be subject to the approval of the faculty.

2. That the nominee shall be of studious habits and good moral character.

3. That he shall be qualified to take the regular courses of the university.

4. That he shall not have been already a student in this institution.

Such a student may be admitted to any of the courses selected for one year following his appointment, with a deduction of $50 from the sum of the regular fees.

III. LAW SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two scholarships, provided by the board of trustees, are awarded at the discretion of the president to meritorious students desiring to enter the first year courses in law, in case such assistance should be deemed necessary.

IV. DEPARTMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Nine scholarships are conferred by the faculty, one in each of the following departments: Latin, modern languages, English, history, economics and political science, physics, chemistry, geology and biology, and civil engineering.

Each of these scholarships entitles the recipient to take courses in the academic or engineering college during the year following its assignment, with a deduction of $50 from the sum of the regular fees.

V. ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. **The Mapleson Scholarship,** upon an endowment of $5,000, was given by J. H. Mapleson, of New York. It is conferred upon a Bachelor of Arts of this university, who is required to teach not more than one hour a day in the university. The holder receives the income from the endowment, which is estimated at $285, and in addition he may attend any of the academic departments on payment of the regular fees with a deduction of $50.

2. **The Vincent L. Bradford Scholarship,** endowed by Mrs. Juliet S. Bradford, of Philadelphia, in memory of her husband, is conferred upon an undergraduate. The holder receives the income, estimated at $285, from which the usual fees are taken.

In competition for this scholarship the record of the student during the previous two years is considered.

3. **The Luther Seevers Birely Scholarship,** under a bequest of $5,000 from Mrs. Evelina H. Birely, of Baltimore, was given as a memorial to her son. It is conferred by the board of trustees, on recommendation by the faculty, upon a meritorious young man living in Virginia, West Virginia, or Maryland, preference being given to a resident of Frederick

County, Virginia, or Frederick County, Maryland. The holder receives the income from the endowment, estimated at $285, from which the usual fees are taken.

4. **The Franklin Society Scholarship,** is conferred on a meritorious undergraduate from Rockbridge County, Virginia. It yields an income, estimated at $285, from which the usual fees are taken.

In competition for this scholarship the record of the student during the previous two years is considered.

5. **The James J. White Scholarship,** supported by a memorial fund of $1,500, was contributed by the alumni and friends of the university. It is conferred for high attainments in the department of Greek. The holder receives the income, estimated at $85.50, and is allowed a deduction of $50 from the regular fees.

6. **The Taylor Scholarship,** endowed by Mrs. Fannie B. Taylor, of Baltimore, is conferred upon the student attaining the highest record in the second year's course in mathematics.

The recipient is entitled to attend the academic departments during the following year with a deduction of $75 from the regular fees.

7. **The Young Scholarship,** endowed by Henry Young, of New York, is conferred upon the student attaining the highest record in philosophy.

The recipient is entitled to attend the academic departments during the following year with a deduction of $75 from the regular fees.

ASSIGNMENT OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

In the assignment of scholarships no student whose general character is unsatisfactory is eligible for appointment. Char-

acter is regarded satisfactory if, during the academic year preceding the awarding of the scholarship, the student has not been disciplined and has manifested no deliberate disregard of any known university rule.

No department scholarship or endowed scholarship is assigned to any student who has not been in continuous attendance at least one annual session in this university.

FELLOWSHIP.

The Howard Houston Fellowship was endowed by the late H. H. Houston, of Philadelphia, as a tribute to the memory of a deceased son. The design, conditions, and requirements are as follows:

1. The design is to secure more thorough and extended scholarship than can be obtained in the time usually allotted to academic instruction.

2. The fellowship is restricted to graduates of this university.

3. It is conferred for two consecutive years, and is not to be relinquished in any case until the end of that term, except for sufficient reasons, appproved by the faculty.

4. The recipient must reside in or near the university, and must pursue a special line of study looking to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, under the supervision of the professor in the department which includes his major subject.

5. If required by the faculty, he must give instruction in the university for not more than two hours each day.

6. He has access to the library, academic instruction, and other privileges of the university, and receives the income from the fellowship, estimated at $465.50, or whatever smaller sum it may yield.

For information respecting the minor details of the conditions and duties implied, application may be made to the president.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

The subjects in which examinations for entrance are held are the following: (1) English; (2) Mathematics; (3) Science; (4) History; (5) French; (6) German; (7) Latin; (8) Greek.

The selection from this list is determined by the character of the courses of instruction which the student intends to pursue.

Neither Latin nor Greek is expected of any applicant for admission to the engineering school, but English and mathematics are of prime importance.

For admission to the law school no entrance examination is demanded, but it is expected that every applicant shall have had the advantages of at least a good English education. It is particularly recommended that an applicant who has not had collegiate training shall if possible take at least one year of academic work in the university before beginning professional study in law. (See p. 133).

The applicant for admission to the academic or engineering college must deposit with the secretary of the faculty either a certificate from an accredited preparatory school (p. 34) or a certificate, signed by the president, showing that the entrance requirements have been satisfied in

1. English.
2. Mathematics.
3. One other subject.

The third subject may be selected by the student from the list of entrance electives. (See p. 42).

For the conditions relating to special students (see p. 35).

In case the applicant does not elect science, history, French, German, or Greek as a third subject in satisfying entrance requirements, provision is made for his beginning any of these as college studies.

The following statements indicate the amount of preparation expected in the different subjects, including entrance electives:

1. ENGLISH.

The English requirements consist of two parts:

Part I.—English grammar and grammatical analysis, elementary rhetoric, including punctuation, paragraphing, composition, and correction of specimens of bad English.

Part II.—The reading course and the course for special study and practice, adopted by the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Southern States.

Any student fulfilling the English requirements satisfactorily will be allowed to enter either course 1 (p. 84) or, course 5 (p. 85), in English.

The following are the courses assigned for entrance requirements in English in 1906 and 1907.

READING.

Merchant of Venice; Julius Cæsar; De Coverley Papers; Vicar of Wakefield; The Ancient Mariner; Ivanhoe; Carlyle's Essay on Burns; The Princess; The Vision of Sir Launfal; Silas Marner.

STUDY AND PRACTICE.

Macbeth; L'Allegro; Il Penseroso; Lycidas; Comus; Burke's Conciliation with America; Macaulay's Essays on Addison and Milton.

2. MATHEMATICS.

The student has an option between two entrance examinations, regular and advanced.

The regular examination includes algebra to quadratic equations.

The advanced examination includes the whole of algebra and the whole of geometry.

The applicant who passes the advanced examination is admitted to the elementary course, mathematics 1.

The applicant who passes the advanced examination is excused from the work of the first and second terms of mathematics 1, and on completion of the work of the third term he receives credit for the whole of the first year's course.

The date of the advanced entrance examination is announced in September by the professor of mathematics.

ENTRANCE ELECTIVES.

1. SCIENCE.

One year's work in physical geography, or physics, or chemistry, or botany.

A year's work means five class hours each week throughout the scholastic year.

2. HISTORY.

One year's work in history of the United States, or of England, or of Greece and Rome.

3. FRENCH.

One year's work in elementary grammar and composition, and about two hundred pages of easy reading. The student then enters course 1 (p. 80) with great advantage, but on its completion he receives only two points, instead of three, if French has been selected for entrance examination.

4. GERMAN.

One year's work in elementary grammar and composition, and about one hundred pages of easy reading. The student then enters course 1 (p. 81) with great advantage, but on its

completion he receives only two points instead of three, if German has been selected for entrance examination.

5. LATIN.

An entrance examination is necessary for each student intending to study Latin, but not for other applicants. (See p. 56, § 1.) The examination covers the following:

A. Latin grammar, embracing forms, the leading rules of syntax, and the elements of prosody.

B. Latin prose composition, including two years of work.

C. Reading.

These are taken in conjunction, the written exercises being based on the texts read, which include:

1. Cæsar's Gallic War, any three books.
2. Cicero, any four orations.
3. Vergil's Æneid, two books.

Equivalent amounts of other authors will be accepted, or other writings of the same authors. A good substitute for one book of Vergil would be one thousand lines of Ovid.

6. GREEK.

No entrance examination is necessary unless the student wishes to enter course 2 in Greek (p. 78). He will then be expected to possess

1. A good knowledge of the standard paradigms of Attic prose.

2. Such ability to read simple Attic Greek (Xenophon) as may be obtained by the careful study of one hundred and fifty pages of prose. The study of Homer in preparation for college work is not desirable.

The student who selects Greek for entrance examination receives a credit of only two, instead of three points on completion of course 1 in this subject. (See p. 78). If he enters course 2 by successful entrance examination no credit is given him for course 1.

CONDITIONED STUDENTS.

If a student succeeds in two of his entrance examinations, but fails in the third, he is permitted to enter on condition that he shall pass this examination successfully before the end of the autumn term. If the failure be in Greek he is permitted to take course 1 in this subject until the removal of the condition.

ADVANCED STANDING.

Students who on entrance desire to be given advanced standing will be examined in the subjects for which they wish to receive credit, unless they present certificates from other colleges of good standing.

In this case they may be credited without examination, in the discretion of the president, the dean, and the professors of the departments concerned, to an extent not exceeding forty-six points.

In no case will credit be allowed for the whole of the course which completes the requirement for a certificate in any department.

Credits given must not conflict with the distribution of points among the three study groups outlined in the synopsis of requirements for academic and professional degrees (pp. 49-52).

EXPENSES

The student's expenses are determined largely by his habits and tastes, and are limited by his power of self-control.

No statement can be formulated regarding his needs for clothing, travel, or incidentals. All proper influence is exerted to protect the student from temptation, and it is believed that this is reduced to a minimum in Lexington.

The following is an estimate of the most important necessary expenses inseparable from scholastic work in the college or the engineering school for the annual session of thirty-eight weeks, a part of the contingent fee being returned:

	Low	Average	Liberal
Fees	85	85	85
Board	90	150	190
Books	15	15	25
	$190	$250	$300

FEES.

(a) The College. A **matriculation fee** of $5 is required annually of every student on entrance.

The **university fee** of $25 is a contribution to the general expenses of maintenance, including fuel and lights in the university buildings, repairs, servants' attendance, diplomas and certificates, and the use of the library and reading room.

The **tuition fee** of $50 is intended to cover the cost of tuition in such courses as the student may select.

(b) The Engineering School. The matriculation, university, and tuition fees are the same as for the college.

(c) The Law School. The fixed annual fee is $105,

which includes the matriculation fee of $5, the university fee of $25, and the tuition fee of $75.

(d) GENERAL. A **contingent fee** of $5 is required annually of every student on entrance, to cover any damages to university property for which students may be responsible. This deposit, or any unexpended part of it, is refunded on application after the close of the session, provided the student has not previously left the university without permission.

Each student holding a scholarship is required to pay the matriculation fee, university fee, and contingent fee; also the special laboratory fees, provided he elects subjects involving laboratory work.

All fees must be paid in advance.

Checks should be made payable to "Treasurer, Washington and Lee University."

VARIABLE EXPENSES.

(a) **Board.** Board usually includes a furnished room, food, servant's attendance, fuel and lights, but not laundry. Table board is obtainable separately if desired.

At the Lees Dormitory, the price of rooms is variable, depending on location and grouping and on the number of occupants. Rates may be obtained by addressing the secretary of the faculty. Each room is furnished with a radiator, an electric light and the most important pieces of furniture; and bath room conveniences are provided in abundance on every floor. Each occupant secures separate table board in the neighborhood.

At the Old Dormitory, which is partly occupied by a private family, accommodation may be had at $13 per month. This includes a furnished room, servants' attendance and board, but not fuel or lights. Table board alone here costs $11 per month.

There has recently been established, under the control of the university, a dining hall where students may secure good table board at $3 per week or $12 per month. "The Inn" is conveniently and centrally situated near the entrance to the college grounds within stone's cast of the Lees Dormitory.

At private houses in Lexington the price of board, including furnished room, fuel, lights, and servant's attendance, varies from $13 to $22 per month, the assumption being usually that two students occupy a room together.

At private houses in the country around Lexington, within two miles, accommodation may be had for $10 per month, including room, board, fuel, lights, and laundry.

Students are permitted to board only at such private houses as are approved by the faculty. A student may at any time be required by the faculty to change his boarding house.

(b) **Books.** The expenses connected with the purchase of books and other necessities of study depend largely on the courses selected. Economy may often be exercised by the purchase of books which have been already in use.

A student's co-operative book store is maintained in the central university building where a saving of about fifteen per cent. on the usual rates is effected. The profit on sales is divided between the student who purchases and the manager who sells.

(c) **Laboratory Expenses.** A student doing laboratory work is required to pay in advance the usual laboratory fee. This varies from $2.50 to $10 for each course. The amount of each fee is stated in connection with the course for which it is required. (See pp. 97-105).

For students of engineering an initial expense is an outfit of drawing instruments, costing from $5 to $10 according to quality. With ordinary care it will last a life time.

(d) **Student Organizations.** There are various student organizations, religious, social, literary, and athletic, each involving some outlay of money. In none of these is membership obligatory.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

The annual tuition fee of $50 for academic or engineering students is remitted to

(a) Any graduate in a regular academic degree of this institution.

(b) The holder of an alumni scholarship or school scholarship.

The annual tuition fee of $50, and $15 from the university fee of $25, are remitted to

(a) The son of any minister of religion who is actually engaged as such and who is unable to pay these fees; or the son of such minister deceased. This concession is granted equally to academic and engineering students.

(b) Any candidate for the Christian ministry who is recommended by competent ecclesiastical authority and who is unable to pay these fees. This concession is granted only to academic students.

If a candidate for the ministry who is admitted on such terms should afterward decline to enter the ministry, his fees will be held as debts due to the university.

Any of these privileges will be withdrawn by the faculty whenever the recipient by improper conduct or by failure to make due progress in scholastic work, may show himself unworthy of them. They are granted, each for one year only, but may be renewed by the faculty on application.

These privileges do not apply to students taking the courses in law. Board and room rent are not included in them. The recipient is not excused from payment of the matriculation fee, contingent fee, or any laboratory fee.

DEGREES

No academic or professional degree is conferred except when based upon actual attainments in a prescribed period of resident study. The baccalaureate degrees in Arts, Science, and Law are the outcome of satisfactory examination at the end of sufficient work in the corresponding schools. The post-graduate degrees of Master of Arts (M. A.), and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.), are offered to encourage study after graduation. They imply original work and examinations of increased difficulty.

ACADEMIC DEGREES.

The academic degrees, with the requirements for each, are as follows:

I. Bachelor of Arts. (B. A.)

1. **Points.** The student is required to pass in enough courses in groups I, II and III (see pp. 108-109) to make sixty-six points. This must include

(a) A minimum of sixteen points from group I.

(b) A minimum of sixteen points from group II, including English 1.

(c) A minimum of sixteen points from group III, of which at least four must be in mathematics, and at least ten in the other subjects of this group.

(d) The remaining eighteen points may be attained from courses selected freely. Gymnastics is included among them.

2. **Certificate.** The student is required to attain a minimum of twelve points under one professor, including a certificate.

3. **Thesis.** The student is required to write a thesis during the year of his graduation. For regulations regarding this see p. 67.

4. **Time.** For the student who begins with no preparation beyond the usual entrance requirements four years of work are ordinarily needed to obtain the sixty-six points required for the degree. A specially well prepared student of ability and industry may accomplish the work in three years.

For entrance with advanced standing see p. 44.

II. Master of Arts. (M. A.)

(A) The student must attain

1. All requisites for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

2. Passes in groups I, II and III, to the value of not less than ninety points.

This must include:

(a) A minimum of twenty-two points from each of groups I, II and III.

(b) Five certificates with M. A. grade, one from each of groups I, II and III, and the other two from any of these groups. No two of these certificates may be taken under the same professor.

3. A graduating thesis under the same conditions as for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(B) Academic degree graduates of institutions of recognized standing will be awarded the degree of Master of Arts upon the fulfillment of the following requirements:

1. Five certificates with M. A. grade, one from each of groups I, II and III, and the other two from any of these groups. A minimum of ten points is required from each department in which a certificate is taken, and no two of these certificates may be taken from the same department. It

is not permitted that these five certificates shall include the one which has been already counted for the degree of Bachelor of Arts of this university.

2. A graduating thesis under the same conditions as for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

III. DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY. (Ph. D.)

This degree requires at least two years of special post-graduate work after the attainment of the degree of Master of Arts, or three years of such work after the attainment of the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For regulations regarding this degree the president may be consulted.

PROFESSIONAL DEGREES.

Three professional degrees are offered: Bachelor of Law, Bachelor of Science, and Civil Engineer.

I. BACHELOR OF LAW. (LL. B.)

This degree is conferred upon each student who passes the examinations given in all the courses of the law school. (See p. 155).

The holder is prepared to pass the examination required for admission to the bar in the state of Virginia.

II. BACHELOR OF SCIENCE. (B. S.)

The requirements for this degree are:

1. A certificate under at least one professor.

2. A graduating thesis on a scientific subject.

3. Passes in enough courses, selected from a specified list of subjects to amount in value to sixty-six points. (See p. 118)

A student wishing to take both the degree of Bachelor of Arts and that of Bachelor of Science must fulfill the conditions of each separately and pass in enough courses to win ninety points.

The degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, in Mining Engineering, or in Chemistry is given, according to the group of courses selected by the student. (See p. 119).

III. CIVIL ENGINEER. (C. E.)

This degree is awarded for advanced, special post-graduate work in accordance with the requirements specified on p. 120

GOVERNMENT

DISCIPLINE.

The government of the university is administered by the president and faculty in accordance with a code of laws enacted by the board of trustees. The president devotes himself to the duties of his office, occupying rooms in Newcomb Hall, to which the students have access at stated times. He presides at the meetings of the faculty, and, by the reports of the several professors, he becomes acquainted with the standing and deportment of each student. All cases of irregularity receive his personal attention.

Students receive the admonition and counsel of the president before being subjected to any penalty, except in cases of flagrant offense. Those who are habitually neglectful of their duties, or who do not regularly attend their classes, will be required to withdraw from the university.

THE HONOR SYSTEM.

Every student is assumed to be a man of honor, and is treated as such. In the performance of duty he is free from espionage, and his word is accepted without question. This system is traditional in Washington and Lee University, and any abuse of it is quickly and rightly resented by the student body. As a system of student self-government it has both the approval of the faculty and the support of the students. In the few cases in which a student has had the hardihood to cheat in class or examination, he has been required by his fellow students to leave the institution as soon as detected.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association was founded in 1868. Membership in it is of two kinds, active and associate. Any member of an evangelical church, who is in good standing, may become an active member, and any young man of good moral character may become an associate member, upon payment of the small annual dues. The association holds a religious meeting of an hour every Sunday afternoon, and an informal prayer service of half an hour on Friday evening. It arranges Bible study classes under the direction of experienced leaders, conducts a class in the study of missions, and publishes a handbook of useful information for new students.

The faculty of the university heartily commends the work of the association, and it is desired that every parent or guardian should encourage the student under his care to join the association as soon as he reaches the university.

CHAPEL AND CHURCH SERVICES.

Religious exercises are held every morning in the audience room regularly used by the Young Men's Christian Association. Attendance upon these is desired, but is not compulsory.

The town includes Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, and to each student every encouragement is given to become identified with some religious organization. Opportunities are afforded for attending Bible classes every Sunday.

LOCAL OPTION.

Neither in Lexington, nor within the bounds of Rockbridge county, is there a licensed bar room, nor is there a distillery

licensed to sell spirituous liquor within the county. As far as possible, the friends of local option are vigilant to prevent violation of this law. The law imposes a severe penalty upon any person who "sells, barters, gives, or furnishes any spirituous or malt liquor to a minor, or to any student of the public schools or any other institution of learning."

ADVISERS.

Students are assigned in suitable numbers to the several members of the faculty for special oversight. To the adviser thus appointed the student is required to furnish a list of his courses of study as soon as the appointment is made. In case of proposed change of study he must consult his adviser, who will judge the reasons for the change and report the case to the president for final action.

UNIVERSITY ASSEMBLY.

Once each month, on such day and at such hour as the president may appoint, a general meeting of the university body, including both officers and students, is held in the chapel. The president, or some one invited by him, delivers an address relating to a topic of general interest.

This being a regular university function, each student, whether collegiate or professional, is held responsible for regular attendance.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The scholastic session of thirty-eight weeks is divided into three terms, the lengths of which are approximately as follows:

1. The autumn term, of fourteen weeks.
2. The winter term, of twelve weeks.
3. The spring term, of twelve weeks.

Between the autumn and winter terms there is an interval of ten days, including Christmas day. The spring term is followed by the summer vacation of twelve weeks.

STUDY GROUPS.

For the purpose of classification the studies in the academic college are divided into three groups. The first is made up of linguistic subjects; the second of those that are literary, philosophical and historical; the third of mathematical and scientific subjects.

VALUATION OF WORK.

For convenience in stating the requirements for degrees in the college and the engineering school the work of each course during a single annual session has an assigned numerical value, expressed by a definite number of points.

SELECTION OF STUDIES.

Every student is required to attend in the class room at least fifteen hours each week, or to do equivalent work.

Unless excused by parent or guardian, he must select a series of courses leading to a degree.

For the degree of Bachelor of Arts the student will observe the following requirements in selecting his courses of study:

1. For the first year the following subjects are prescribed: English 1 (p. 84); mathematics 1 (p. 96); at least one of the languages, Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish; and enough other work to make at least fifteen hours of class work each week. Students who show by special examination that they have an adequate knowledge of the subjects taught in English 1 and mathematics 1 will be excused from taking these courses.

2. One or more of the languages, Latin, Greek, French, German and Spanish, must be taken each year until the requirements in these subjects for the degree of Bachelor of Arts are satisfied. All the rest of the work is elective, but subjects should be carefully selected with the requirements for the degree in mind, so as to observe a proper sequence and to avoid conflicts in hours of class work and days of examination. The president and members of the faculty will be ready to give advice regarding the choice and arrangement of work.

3. The student should allow one or two hours for study in connection with each hour of elementary class work. In advanced courses four or five hours of study are sometimes needed for one of class work. Thus an election of fifteen hours of elementary class work each week implies a total of about forty hours of work distributed over six days, or nearly seven hours each day. For advanced students the work may be as much as ten hours each day, or even more. A laboratory exercise of two or three hours is hence estimated as the equivalent of one hour of elementary class work with its added preparatory study.

4. A student preparing to study law should take at least the following: English 1 and 2, history 1 and 4, economics 1, and political science 1.

5. A student preparing to study theology should take during his first year English 1, mathematics 1, Latin 1, and Greek 1, or if possible, Greek 2.

6. A student preparing to study medicine should take during his first year English 1, mathematics 1, Latin 1, or Greek 1, and biology 1, or physics 1, or chemistry 1.

7. A student preparing to study engineering should take during his first year English 1, chemistry 1, engineering 1, and mathematics 1, or if possible mathematics 2.

The regulation regarding change in courses of study is found on p. 66.

RESULTS OF WORK.

On the completion of a prescribed number of courses in a given department the student receives a certificate.

The subjects in which certificates are given, with the amount of work necessary in each case, will be found in sections relating to the several departments. (pp. 75-105).

Diplomas, attesting the degrees of the university, are conferred by the board of trustees at the recommendation of the faculty.

FINAL EXERCISES.

The work of the annual session is closed with appropriate exercises occupying the first four days of the final week.

On Baccalaureate Sunday a sermon is preached in the university chapel during the morning before the graduates, the students, and their friends. In the evening an address is made before the Young Men's Christian Association.

On Monday evening occurs the annual celebration of the two literary societies.

On Tuesday morning the stated meeting of the board of trustees is held. This is followed by the annual meeting of the alumni association in the afternoon and an address before this association in the evening.

On Wednesday morning the president awards publicly the certificates, diplomas and university honors, and addresses are delivered by representatives of the academic college and the law school, and by some of the winners of medals.

HONORS.

1. THE VALEDICTORY ORATION.—The candidates for academic degrees each year are authorized to select one of their

number as valedictorian, to represent them in the exercises of the final day.

2. THE LAW ORATION.—The members of the senior class in the law school are authorized to select one of their number as law orator, to deliver an oration, on a legal topic, on the final day.

3. THE SOCIETY ORATOR'S MEDAL.—This medal, for the encouragement of oratory, is awarded to the author of the best original speech in a public competitive trial during the final week.

4. THE CINCINNATI ORATOR'S MEDAL.—This medal, established in honor of the Society of the Cincinnati of Virginia, is awarded by the faculty to the author of the best oration submitted during the session in competition for it, provided, the oration has sufficient intrinsic merit. It must be delivered as part of the final exercises.

5. THE SANTINI MEDAL, which was established by Joseph Santini, of New Orleans, is conferred by the faculty upon the writer of the best essay published during the session in the student's monthly magazine, THE SOUTHERN COLLEGIAN.

6. THE ROBINSON MEDALS, which are three in number and of equal value, are named and conferred as follows:

THE ROBINSON MEDAL OF ANCIENT AND MODERN LANGUAGES, in Latin, Greek, French and German.

THE ROBINSON MEDAL OF PHILOSOPHY AND LITERATURE, in philosophy, literature, history, and one of the three subjects, English language, economics and political science.

THE ROBINSON MEDAL OF MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE, in mathematics, physics, chemistry, geology, and biology.

LIMITATIONS.

No student is permitted to deliver more than one of the following orations:

The law oration.

The society oration.

The Cincinnati oration.

For special regulations regarding the election of orators the president may be consulted.

DEBATING SOCIETIES.

The two literary societies are

THE GRAHAM-LEE SOCIETY.

THE WASHINGTON LITERARY SOCIETY.

The first of these was organized in 1809, the second in 1812. They meet each Saturday evening for debate and other literary exercises, and their influence upon the character and culture of their members is highly estimated by both faculty and students.

The halls of these two societies are handsomely furnished through funds contributed by the alumni. Each society celebrates publicly its own anniversary; the Graham-Lee on the 19th of January, the Washington on the 22d of February. Medals are then awarded to the best debater and the best orator by judges selected by the societies. During the final week a joint public debate is held, a medal being awarded to the winning orator. On the final day an address is delivered by a non-resident orator chosen jointly by the two societies.

THE BRADFORD LAW DEBATING SOCIETY is conducted by the students in the school of law. The questions for debate are furnished by the professors of law, and are intended to involve the discussion of important legal topics. The debates occur periodically throughout the first term of the schclastic year. Each is attended by at least one of the law professors, who is expected at its close to give his opinion on the merits of the question and of its discussion.

THE CUSTIS LEE ENGINEERING SOCIETY was organized in 1905 by the students in the school of engineering for the development of activity in connection with the study of scientific subjects. At each monthly meeting some of the members of the engineering faculty are present, and addresses are occasionally delivered by men of recognized professional standing in pure or applied science. Each monthly program includes the presentation and discussion of some subject by members of the society.

UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS.

The university issues annually the following publications:

THE GENERAL CATALOGUE.—Containing information about the institution as a whole, and the register of students enrolled up to the date of its issue, which is in January.

THE LAW BULLETIN.—Containing special information relating to the law school. It is issued in April.

THE SUMMER BULLETIN.—Containing a review of the scholastic year and a report of the proceedings during the final week. It is issued in July.

THE ENGINEERING BULLETIN.—Containing special information relating to the engineering school. It is issued in October.

Each of the three bulletins is illustrated.

STUDENT PUBLICATIONS.

The following publications are issued by the students:

THE SOUTHERN COLLEGIAN.—A monthly magazine devoted to the development of literary activity among the students.

THE RING TUM PHI.—A weekly paper devoted to the local interests of the students, and forming a record of passing events, athletic, social, and otherwise.

THE CALYX.—An annual volume, issued usually in June. It is abundantly illustrated, and is intended to present a summary of student life during the current scholastic year.

THE Y. M. C. A. HANDBOOK.—A local guide for new students, containing useful information compiled by the Young Men's Christian Association.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS.

The alumni of the university have an association, the object of which is to keep alive the sentiment of affection for their Alma Mater, and to unite the graduates of successive years by a common tie of fellowship. Its meetings are held annually during the final week of the session, when, after the transaction of business, an anniversary oration is delivered by some alumnus chosen by the society. Any organized body of alumni consisting of not less than seven members, having a president, one or more vice-presidents, a secretary and an executive committee, and which maintains its organization by holding at least one meeting each year, is recognized as a local alumni association. These associations tend to keep up, and give practical shape to the interest felt by the alumni in the well-being of the university. Each such association is authorized to nominate one student each year to a scholarship. (p. 36).

REGULATIONS

The following regulations of the faculty are of interest to students.

ABSENCES.

Absence from regular scholastic work always impairs success in it and lessens its results. Leave of absence from class or from the university is therefore sparingly given, and only upon application to the president, supported by substantial reasons. Such application must invariably precede the absence and the permission must be given in writing.

WITHDRAWALS.

Students who propose to withdraw from the university must consult the president before doing so. No part of the fees is returned to any student who violates this regulation.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

The last ten scholastic days of each term are devoted to examinations.

Each student is allowed five hours of a single day, from nine until two o'clock, in which to write his answers to questions.

In the academic and engineering schools, a separate examination is assigned for each subject of study during the ten-day periods at the end of the first and second terms, as shown in the examination time table. (p.112).

No variation from this time table is permitted except by special action of the faculty.

During the ten-day period at the close of the third term a series of written examinations is given, each occupying the hour regularly assigned for the meeting of each class. (pp. 110-111).

In the law school the term examinations are on such days and of such duration as may be fixed by the law faculty.

The failure of the student to stand any prescribed examination causes him to forfeit his place in the class, unless such failure is excused for reasons deemed sufficient by the faculty.

No professor is at liberty to announce the result of any examination until after the last day of the examination period, except in case of a failure on a final examination in the student's graduating year.

GRADATION OF STUDENTS.

At the close of every term each professor makes a report to the secretary of the faculty in which the standing of his students is graded as follows:

G (good) for those attaining a combined mark of 85-100.

F (fair) for those attaining a combined mark of 75-85.

D (deficient) for those failing to attain a combined mark of 75.

At the end of the year also professors report the standing of students for the year in the foregoing letters. All students who have failed are reported D.

In case the standing of a student at the close of any term is so low that in the opinion of the professor it is desirable that the work of this term or of the year shall be repeated before credit for it is granted, the grade D* is given; and the student receiving this grade is not admitted to a re-examination in this subject until he has repeated the class work in it for the term or year in question.

RECORDS AND REPORTS.

Students' records are entered upon the books of the secretary according to the foregoing plan, and a copy of each student's standing is transmitted at the end of each term to his parent or guardian.

At the middle of each term reports are transmitted by the professors to the secretary, and by him to parents or guardians, but no record of mid-term reports is entered upon the books of the secretary.

CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS.

No certificate is conferred except after thorough and satisfactory examination on the subjects prescribed.

A certificate graded as high as seventy-five per cent. and less than eighty-five per cent. is entitled a "pass certificate;" if eighty-five per cent. or more, it is a "certificate with M. A. grade."

The delivery of certificates and diplomas is a part of the public exercises on the final day of the session. They will not be delivered at any other time except under very unusual circumstances and only by special permission from the faculty.

DEFICIENCIES.

The student is required to make up each deficiency recorded upon the secretary's register before receiving credit for the work of the year.

Deficiencies are dealt with under the following heads:

1. For promotion to a higher class the deficiency must be made up before the higher class is entered. For this purpose an examination is held during the week in September in which

the session opens, at such time as may be appointed by the professor concerned.

2. A student who is unable to stand the regular examination of the first or second term on account of illness, or for any other cause deemed sufficient by the faculty, may be allowed a special examination prior to the next regular examination period, but not during this period.

3. In all other cases of failure a student may be examined with the class during a following session.

4. A student who for satisfactory reasons has failed to attain a sufficient sessional record in any class may be permitted at the discretion of the professor to pass on an examination grade of seventy-five per cent. without regard to sessional grade. But in no case has the student a right to demand such a privilege. The chief object of this regulation is to provide for cases of illness.

5. Failure in the work of the third term in any subject causes the assignment of grade D for the year in that subject.

CHANGE IN COURSES OF STUDY.

After registration the student is allowed two weeks in which to make any desired changes in the courses of study provisionally selected.

For any subsequent change from one department to another the student must secure from the secretary of the faculty a special application blank to be filled out and signed by himself. The permission and signature of the following persons must then be secured:

1. The professor whose department he leaves.
2. The professor into whose department he goes.
3. His adviser.
4. The president.

The blank thus signed is to be then returned to the secretary of the faculty for registration. Until this registration is made the student is held responsible for regular attendance and the full performance of every duty in the department which he is about to leave.

A laboratory fee will not be returned to a student who abandons a laboratory course two weeks or more after registration, unless such abandonment is due to prolonged illness or other cause judged sufficient by the faculty.

THESES.

Each candidate for an academic degree is required to prepare a thesis which must be accepted by the faculty as satisfactory before the degree is granted.

The conditions under which theses are to be prepared vary with the degree sought.

I. BACHELOR OF ARTS.

The requirements for this degree are specified on p. 49

The subject of the candidate's thesis must be selected either in that department in which he has obtained a certificate, or expects to obtain one, or under that professor with whom he shall have won, or expects to win, the largest number of points.

The selection must be made in consultation with the professor under whose supervision the thesis is to be written.

The thesis must be independently composed and written by the candidate. It must be well expressed, and must evince fairly and fully the culture requisite for the degree sought. It must be submitted in full to the supervising professor for criticism before the first day of May. After criticism and correction it must be type-written and returned to the

professor, who shall report on it to the faculty by the first day of June.

II. MASTER OF ARTS.

The requirements for this degree are specified on p. 50.

The conditions under which the thesis is to be prepared are the same as for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, except that this thesis is expected to cover wider ground and to represent more advanced scholarship.

III. DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

This degree requires at least two years of special post-graduate work after the attainment of the degree of Master of Arts, or three years of such work after the attainment of the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In each case the preliminary degree must be attained in this university.

For special regulations as to matters of detail in relation to this degree the applicant must consult the president.

CANDIDACY FOR DEGREES.

Each student expecting to apply for a degree, except that of Bachelor of Law, is required to make application for it on or before the first day of December. A blank to be filled out by him will be furnished for this purpose on application to the secretary of the faculty. By the same date the student in consultation with his adviser must select a subject for his thesis.

The subject of each thesis must be announced at the first faculty meeting in February by the professor in whose department the thesis is to be written.

Every thesis is due on the first day of May except in such special cases as may be provided for by separate faculty action.

CONTINGENT FEES.

A contingent fee of five dollars is required annually of each student on entrance. From this at the end of the session will be deducted all amounts due for breakage or other damage to college property by students, unless this can be traced to individuals, in which case the latter will be held pecuniarily responsible.

USE OF THE LIBRARY.

The use of the general library is granted to students, subject to such regulations as may be made by the faculty committee on the library. The use of the law library and of the separate department libraries is subject to such limitations as may be imposed by the professors concerned.

Whenever books or magazines belonging to the general library, the law library, or any department library, are lost or mutilated during a current session, this library will be reimbursed out of the contingent deposit fees for such losses or mutilations, provided these have not been traced to the individuals properly responsible.

ATHLETICS.

1. The faculty committee on physical culture is intrusted with the general oversight of field and track athletics, boat races, and other competitive sports, and is charged with the management of the gymnasium and tennis courts, boats and boathouse.

2. No one shall be a member of any university athletic team, or act as such in any intercollegiate contest, who is not at the time of such contest a regularly matriculated student and eligible under the amateur rule.

3. No student shall be permitted to play upon the university football or baseball team, or row in the annual regatta,

except after examination by the physical director, and with the approbation of the faculty committee on physical culture.

4. Leave of absence may be granted by the president to the football and baseball teams for the purpose of playing intercollegiate match games, such leaves of absence not to exceed six days in the session in the case of either team.

5. No game shall be finally arranged, in Lexington or elsewhere, without the approval of the president.

6. An athletic team will not be permitted to leave Lexington to play a match game, except on the following conditions:

(a) Every outstanding obligation of the athletic association must have been already paid.

(b) There must be in the treasury of the association to the credit of the team an amount of available cash sufficient to cover the necessary expenses of the trip to be made, as estimated by the president. Any amount guaranteed by a competing team, or by other responsible parties, may be regarded as available cash.

7. Permission will not be given students to accompany athletic teams except on holidays, and even then only at the discretion of the president.

8. Any member of an athletic team who is reported for neglect of his studies, or failure to attend his lectures or recitations will be required by the faculty to sever his connection with such team.

9. Athletic teams shall not have contests elsewhere than upon the university grounds with any except teams from other institutions of learning.

10. Experts for the purpose of instruction may be employed on the university grounds, but only with the written permission of the president.

THE COLLEGE.

FACULTY.

GEORGE HUTCHESON DENNY, M. A., Ph. D., LL. D.
President.

ALEXANDER LOCKHART NELSON, M. A.
Dean and Professor of Mathematics.

GEORGE HUTCHESON DENNY, M. A. Ph. D., LL. D.
Professor of Latin.

JAMES WILLIAM KERN, Ph. D.
Associate Professor of Latin.

ADDISON HOGUE.
Professor of Greek.

THOMAS JAMES FARRAR, M. A., Ph. D.
Professor of Modern Languages.

WILLIAM SPENSER CURRELL, M. A., Ph. D.
Professor of English.

JAMES ADDISON QUARLES, D. D., LL. D.
Professor of Philosophy.

JOHN HOLLADAY LATANÉ, Ph. D.
Professor of History.

HENRY PARKER WILLIS, Ph. D.
Professor of Economics and Political Science.

WILLIAM JETT LAUCK, B. A.
Adjunct Professor of Economics and Political Science.

WALTER LECONTE STEVENS, Ph. D.
Professor of Physics.

JAMES LEWIS HOWE, Ph. D., M. D.
Professor of Chemistry.

HENRY DONALD CAMPBELL, M. A., Ph. D.
Professor of Geology and Biology.

INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT JONES, B. A.
Instructor in Mathematics.

HARRY WILLARD MILLER.
Instructor in Mathematics.

THOMAS BRANNON HUBBARD.
Instructor in Mathematics.

JOHN WEST ADDISON, B. A.
Assistant in English.

ROSCOE BOLAR STEPHENSON.
Assistant in English.

ISAAC SAMUEL WAMPLER.
Instructor in Physics.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS HOGE.
Assistant in Physics.

AMERICUS FREDERIC WHITE, B. S., M. A.
Instructor in Chemistry.

JOHN ENGELHARDT SCOTT.
Assistant in Chemistry.

FRANK THOMAS DOTSON.
Assistant in Chemistry.

BEVERLY MORRIS HIGGINBOTHAM.
Assistant in Chemistry.

WILLIAM RUTLEDGE HUDSON.
Assistant in Biology.

EMORY WEST BITZER, M.D.
Physical Director.

OBJECT AND SCOPE.

The College is intended to offer to the student an opportunity to secure such general culture as may tend to develop him into an enlightened and useful citizen without preparing him for any special profession. The object is to afford training as symmetrical as possible within the limits of time at his disposal, and with due regard for his native aptitudes; to broaden his views and arouse an intelligent interest in all that is best in modern civilization. Intellectual discipline is sought, not merely through a few channels whose value has been established by centuries of testing, but equally through others that have been opened up by modern scholarship, and whose value has been proved equal to that of any agencies employed in the past.

It is believed that good culture depends more upon the teacher and his methods of arousing voluntary activity in the student than upon the special subject selected for study; but that willingness, steadiness, and definiteness of purpose on the part of the student are indispensable to his success, whatever may be the ability of those to whom he is confided. It is recognized moreover that infinite variety in natural capacity

must be expected among those who seek training, but that some guidance must be given in the selection of the means for development of latent powers. The student's aversion for some particular line of study is not necessarily an index of his unfitness for it, but may indicate his special need of it due to imperfect previous training. For immature students entire freedom of election has often been more injurious than beneficial. Opportunity is hence given to elect such subjects as are adapted to each student's native bent, but only under such restrictions as to secure reasonable breadth for the foundation on which his education is to be built.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

GROUP I.

LATIN.

PROFESSOR DENNY.
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR KERN.

COURSE 1—ELEMENTARY.

Daily except Monday, 10. Examination day 8. Value 4.

The class reviews carefully the leading principles of syntax as laid down in the Gildersleeve-Lodge grammar, and devotes special attention to the force and use of the cases. Weekly exercises in Latin composition, illustrating the principles of syntax, so far as they are studied, are required throughout the year. Latin versification is studied in the second and third terms, and the student is drilled in the practical recitation of the simpler metres. Roman history, literature, and mythology receive proper attention. The authors read are usually Cicero, Ovid, Vergil, Livy, and Sallust. Parallel work in English and Latin is required throughout the year.

Text Books.

1. Cornelius Nepos. Rolfe.
2. Greater Poems of Vergil. Greenough and Kittredge.
3. Selections from Ovid. Kelsey.
4. Eleven Orations of Cicero. Tunstall.
5. History of Rome. Myers.

COURSE 2—INTERMEDIATE.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 11. Examination day 6. Value 4.

The authors usually selected are Terence, Cicero, Livy, Seneca, Horace, and the younger Pliny, with selections from various other writers, which are introduced with a view to the attainment of a wider and more accurate knowledge of Roman literature. The syntax of the language is critically studied. In addition to the general work in Roman history and mythology, special attention is paid to Roman private antiquities. Throughout the year weekly exercises in advanced prose composition are required. Latin versification is studied with special reference to the Horatian metres. The amount of English and Latin parallel reading is slightly greater than that required in course 1.

Text Books.

1. Cicero, De Officiis. Rockwood.
2. Horace, Odes and Epodes. Bennett.
   Horace, Satires and Epistles. Rolfe.
3. Livy, Books 1, 21, 22. Westcott.
4. Terence, Andria. Fairclough.
5. Selections from Pliny's Letters. Westcott.
6. Latin Literature. Mackail.

COURSE 3.—ADVANCED.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9. Examination day 9. Value 6.

The authors usually read in this course are Plautus, Catullus, Lucretius, Vergil, Tacitus, Juvenal, and Suetonius. Special emphasis is laid on early and late Latin. The language and style of Plautus and Suetonius are compared with that of Cicero. The study of Latin versification is completed with

a careful analysis of the Plautine metres and with frequent practice in the recitation of these metres.

The amount of parallel reading now assigned is much increased. In connection with the study of Catullus, special attention is paid to lyric poetry. Plautus serves as the center of special study of Roman comedy, and Juvenal, of Roman satire. So far as practicable, Roman philosophy is studied in connection with Lucretius. Special parallel work is assigned in the study of Roman art and architecture.

Exercises in advanced prose composition are required weekly; and the student is expected to possess the ability to translate selections from modern English classics into Latin. Peters's "Syntax of the Latin Verb" is made the basis of a comprehensive review of Latin syntax.

The reading courses have two aims: first, to give rigid mental training, which is a gymnastic aim; and second, by the literary study of Latin, to impart culture. The courses in prose composition, while intended primarily for mental gymnastics, are developed into the study of style, which is an essential element of culture.

Text Books.

Plautus, Captivi and Trinummus. Morris.
Cicero, Second Philippic. Sihler.
Juvenal, Satires. Wright.
Tacitus, Annals. Allen.
Lucretius, any approved edition.
Suetonius, Peck's edition.
Catullus, any approved edition.

Students in all courses should be provided with the following books of reference: Harper's Latin Dictionary, Seyffert's Dictionary of Classical Antiquities, Kiepert's Atlas Antiquus, Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar, revised by Lodge.

Certificate.—All the courses are required for a certificate.

GREEK.

PROFESSOR HOGUE.

COURSE 1—BEGINNERS.

Daily except Saturday, 3. Examination day 3. Value 3.

No previous knowledge of Greek is required; but many students who have studied Greek a year or more may take this course with profit. The main work is careful and steady drill in the paradigms and in the fundamental principles of syntax.

About a hundred pages are read in Moss's Greek Reader and Gleason's Story of Cyrus; and the Gospel of Mark is also read.

The value, 3, attached to this course is allowed only to those who begin the study here, and is not given to those who enter a higher course in Greek. (See p. 43).

COURSE 2—ELEMENTARY.

Daily except Saturday, 12. Examination day 4. Value 4.

The authors studied are Xenophon and Thucydides. In each of the three terms the class reads about the amount of one book of Xenophon's Anabasis as class work, and an equal additional amount as parallel work.

COURSE 3—INTERMEDIATE.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 11. Examination day 5. Value 4.

The authors usually read are Lysias, Thucydides, Isokrates, Plato, and Herodotus. Text-books vary from time to time, and hence are not specified.

In addition to the three hours named, a fourth hour each week will be devoted to drill, review, or sight-reading, the time of meeting to be arranged by the professor to suit the class.

COURSE 4.—ADVANCED.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9. Examination day 10. Value 6.

The amount of reading assigned is much increased. The authors studied are Lucian, Thucydides, Plato, Demosthenes, Æschylus, Sophokles, and Homer. In this course the main metres are taught.

There is a fourth hour of meeting each week, the time to be arranged by the professor to suit the class.

PLAN OF WORK.

In each course there are three distinct lines of work:

1. That assigned for class work.

2. Greek parallel work, consisting of Greek that has to be read privately in addition to what is assigned for class work.

3. English parallel work, bearing upon the mythology, history, and literature of Greece. This is usually rated as one-fifth of the value of each term's work. It varies from year to year.

Goodwin's Greek Grammar is used throughout as the basis of the grammatical instruction. It is supplemented by Hogue's Irregular Verbs of Attic Prose, and by oral instruction.

Liddell and Scott's Intermediate Lexicon is recommended.

The translation of English into Greek is required to a reasonable extent in all courses.

Myer's History of Greece is used as the text-book in history, but is only a small part of the historical reading assigned in the English parallel work.

Certificate.—The satisfactory completion of course 4 is required for a certificate.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR FARRAR.

FRENCH.

COURSE 1—ELEMENTARY.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 1. Examinatio day 2. Value 3.

TEXT BOOKS.

Class Work: Fraser and Squair's French Grammar; Guerber's Contes et Légendes, Part 1; Halévy's L'Abbé Constantin; Sand's La Mare au Diable; Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo.

Parallel: Montgomery's Leading Facts of French History; Legouvé and Labiche's La Cigale chez les Fourmis; Mairet's La Tache du Petit Pierre; Laboulaye's Contes Bleus; France's Abeille; Lamartine's Graziella; Vigny's Canne de Jonc.

Dictionary recommended: Bellows or Gasc.

COURSE 2—ADVANCED.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10. Examination day 7. Value 6.

TEXT-BOOKS.

FIRST TERM.

Class Work: Fraser and Squair's French Grammar; France's Sylvestre Bonnard.

Parallel: Kastner and Atkins's History of French Literature; Coppée and Maupassant's Tales.

SECOND TERM.

Class Work: Fraser and Squair's French Grammar; Brachet-Toynbee's Historical French Grammar; Molière's Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme; Hugo's Hernani.

Parallel: Corneille's Le Cid; Beaumarchais's Le Barbier de Séville; Molière's Les Précieuses Ridicules, L'Avare; Racine's Athalie, Esther.

THIRD TERM.

Class Work: Brachet-Toynbee's Historical French Grammar; Canfield's French Lyrics.

Parallel: Rostand's L'Aiglon; Dumas's Monte Christo.

Dictionary recommended: Spiers and Surrenne.

Certificate.—Both courses are required for a certificate.

GERMAN.

COURSE 1—ELEMENTARY.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 11. Examination day 5. Value 3.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Class Work: Joynes-Meissner's German Grammar; Guerber's Märchen und Erzählungen, Part 1; Hauff's Das Kalte Herz; Von Hillern's Höher als die Kirche; Moser's Der Bibliothekar.

Parallel: Baring-Gould's Story of Germany; Guerber's Märchen und Erzählungen, Part II; Baumbach's Nicotiana, Waldnovellen; Gerstäcker's Germelshausen; Leander's Träumereien; Heyse's Hochzeit auf Capri; Keller's Legenden; Benedix's Der Prozess; Moser and Heiden's Köpnickerstrasse.

COURSE 2—ADVANCED.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9. Examination day 9. Value 6.

FIRST TERM.

Class Work: Joynes-Meissner's German Grammar; Von Jagemann's German Prose Composition; Schiller's Maria Stuart.

Parallel: Hosmer's History of German Literature; Schiller's Wilhelm Tell.

SECOND TERM.

Class Work: Joynes-Meissner's German Grammar; Behagel's Historical German Grammar; Von Jagemann's German Prose Composition; Goethe's Faust, Part I (Thomas).

Parallel: Lessing's Minna Von Barnhelm; Goethe's Hermann und Dorothea, Iphigenie.

THIRD TERM.

Class Work: Behagel's Historical German Grammar; Von Jagemann's German Prose Composition; Von Klenze's Deutsche Gedichte.

Parallel: Sudermann's Frau Sorge; Hauff's Lichtenstein.

Certificate.—Both courses are required for a certificate.

SPANISH.

COURSE 1—ELEMENTARY.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 12. Examination day 4. Value 3.

TEXT-BOOK.

Class Work: Loiseaux's Elementary Spanish Grammar; Ramsey's Elementary Spanish Reader; Galdos's Electra; Cabellero's La Familia de Alvareda.

Parallel: Parts of Ramsey not read in class; Carter and Malloy's Cuentos Castellanos; Moretin's El Sì de las Niñas; Estebanez's Un Drama Nuero; Los Herreros's La Independencia; Alarcon's El Capitán Veneno; Galdos's Marianela.

No certificate is given in Spanish.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

Students are admitted to the elementary courses without examination, although some previous knowledge of the language studied is desirable. The university entrance examinations in French and German (see p. 42) do not admit to the advanced courses. A student who selects French or German for university entrance requirements will, on completion of the elementary course in that language, receive a credit of two, and not three, points. Examinations for admission to the advanced courses are held on the first Saturday of the session.

Translation from English into the foreign language studied is required at every recitation.

GROUP II

ENGLISH.

PROFESSOR CURRELL.
MR. ADDISON.
MR. STEPHENSON.

COURSE 1—RHETORIC AND LITERATURE.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 1. Examination day 2. Value 3.

1. Advanced Rhetoric.
2. Synonyms.
3. Weekly Themes.
4. General Survey of English and American Literature.
5. Weekly Abstracts of Selected Classics.
6. Critical Study of Selected Prose and Poetry.

This course is required for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science.

COURSE 2—COMPOSITION AND THE FORMS OF DISCOURSE.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10. Examination day 7. Value 4.

1. Exposition and Argumentation.
2. Description and Narration.
3. Advanced Composition.
4. History and Principles of the Novel.
5. Special Study of Authors or Epochs.
6. The Principles of Criticism, with frequent critical exercises.

Prerequisite. Course 1.

COURSE 3—LITERATURE.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10. Examination day 8. Value 4.

The whole session in this course is devoted to the drama. For 1905-1906 it embraces:

1. Outline History of the Drama.
2. Fundamental Principles.
3. Shakspere's Predecessors.
4. Shakspere.
5. The Later English Drama.

Prerequisite. Course 1.

COURSE 4—LITERATURE.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10. Examination day 8. Value 4.

The whole session in this course is devoted to poetry. For 1906-1907 a course in epic and lyric poetry is offered. It will embrace:

1. Poetics.
2. Historical Review of English Poetry.
3. The Great Epic: Milton and Dante.
4. The minor Epic.
5. Lyric Poetry, with a special study of the sonnet.
6. Special study of authors or epochs.

Prerequisite. Course 1.

COURSE 5—ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 11. Examination day 6. Value 3.

This course is open to all students who have passed the entrance examinations. (See p. 41).

Courses 5 and 6 are devoted largely to the historical study of the language. Old English is begun in the first term of

course 5, and is continued throughout the whole session, but mainly as parallel reading during the second and third terms. Middle English is the chief study during the second term, etymology and the history of the language during the third.

The following course is offered in 1905-1906:

FIRST TERM.

Class Work: Smith's Old English Grammar and Reader (Prose).

Parallel: Cook's First Book in Old English, and Bright's St. John.

SECOND TERM.

Class Work: The poetry in Smith's Reader, Sweet's First Middle English Primer, Chaucer's Prologue to Canterbury Tales and Parliament of Fowls.

Parallel: Harrison-Baskerville's Anglo-Saxon Reader, abstracts of six Tales of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, and of House of Fame and Legend of Good Women.

THIRD TERM.

Class Work: Emerson's History of the English Language, Studies in Etymology; Chaucer.

Parallel: Wyatt's Anglo-Saxon Reader.

COURSE 6—ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Monday and Wednesday 11. Examination day 5. Value 5.

The historical study of the language is continued and the elements of Teutonic philology are given. Special work in Old or Middle English is assigned to each student in this course. To the best piece of work the Early English Text Society's prize is awarded.

Course offered in 1905-1906.

FIRST TERM.

Class Work: Wyatt's Beowulf (about one thousand lines). Studies in Teutonic Etymology.

Parallel: Beowulf (about one thousand lines), Skeat's Etymology (Part I), Sweet's Reader (selections).

SECOND TERM.

Class Work: Paul's Principles of Language, Skeat's Piers Plowman.

Parallel: Remainder of Beowulf, Skeat's Etymology, Part II.

THIRD TERM.

Class Work: Morris and Skeat's Specimens of English, Part III.

Parallel: Morris and Skeat's Specimens, Part II. Thesis on some topic in Old or Middle English.

Certificate.—On the successful completion of four of these six courses, including course 5, a certificate is conferred.

PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR QUARLES.

COURSE 1—ELEMENTARY PSYCHOLOGY.

First Term.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 12. Examination day 4. Value 1½.

Text-Book. Davis's Elements of Psychology.

COURSE 2—ADVANCED PSYCHOLOGY.

Second Term.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 12. Examinatien day 4. Value 1½.

Text-Book. Hamilton's Metaphysics. (Bowen.)

COURSE 3—LOGIC.

Third Term.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 12. Examination day 4. Value 1.

Text-Book.—Davis's Deductive and Inductive Texts.

COURSE 4—COMPARATIVE RELIGIONS.

First Term.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 12. Examination day 3. Value 1.

Text-Book.—Clarke's Ten Great Religions.

COURSE 5—APOLOGETICS.

Second Term.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 12. Examination day 3. Value 1.

Text-Book.—Bruce's Apologetics.

COURSE 6—ETHICS.

Third Term.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 12. Examination day 3. Value 2.

Text-Book.—Smyth's Christian Ethics.

COURSE 7—HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

First Term.

Daily except Monday, 10. Examination day 8. Value 2.

Text-Book.—Weber's History of Philosophy.

COURSE 8—EPISTEMOLOGY.

Second Term.

Daily except Monday, 10. Examination day 8. Value 2.

Text-Book.—Bowne's Theory of Thought and Knowledge.

COURSE 9—ONTOLOGY.

Third Term.

Daily except Monday, 10. Examination day 8. Value 2.

Text-Book.—Bowne's Metaphysics.

Psychology as the basis of the other courses, should be studied first.

Courses 4, 5 and 6 are especially valuable to students for the ministry and those interested in religion.

Lectures with abstracts and text-books are used. Examinations are written.

The Young scholarship is awarded in this department.

Philosophy should be pursued late in the student's period of study.

Certificate: All of the courses are required for a certificate.

HISTORY.

PROFESSOR LATANÉ.

COURSE 1—GENERAL HISTORY.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 12. Examination day 3. Value 3.

An introductory course designed to give a knowledge of the essential facts of European history, as well as to train students in the general principles and methods of historical study. It covers the history of Greece, Rome, the middle ages, the renaissance, the reformation, and the religious wars. Instruction is based on text-books, supplemented by informal lectures, discussions, outlines, and oral and written reports on assigned topics.

Text-Books.—Oman's History of Greece.
Pelham's Outlines of Roman History.
Emerton's Introduction to the Middle Ages.
West's Modern History.

COURSE 2—BIBLE HISTORY.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 1. Examination day 1. Value 3.

A study of (1) the historical and prophetic books of the Old Testament in connection with the history of the contemporary peoples of western Asia (Babylonians, Assyrians, Egyptians, Phœnicians, Persians); (2) the post-exilic history of the Jews, including the Maccabean and Roman periods; (3) the life of Christ and the missionary labors of St. Paul.

Text-Books.—Revised Version of the Bible.
Riggs's History of the Jewish People during the Maccabean and Roman Periods.
Stevens and Burton's Harmony of the Gospels.
Purvis's Apostolic Age.

COURSE 3—MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10. Examination day 8. Value 4.

(Offered for 1906-1907.)

Eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A study of the historical development of Europe during the last two centuries, including not only the internal history of the principal states, but also the larger social and intellectual movements and the problems of colonial expansion and world politics.

Prerequisite. Course 1.

Text-Books.—Schwill's Modern Europe.
Fournier's Napoleon I.
Mathew's French Revolution.
Lectures and Parallel Readings.

COURSE 4—ENGLISH HISTORY.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10. Examination day 8. Value 4.

(Offered for 1905-1906.)

Political and constitutional. This course offers (1) a general study of the social and political history of England, and (2) a special study of the historical development of the English constitution.

Prerequisite. Course 1.

Text-Books.—Gardiner's Student's History of England.
Taswell-Langmead's English Constitutional History.
Parallel Readings.

COURSE 5—AMERICAN HISTORY.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9. Examination day 10. Value 4.

A general course in American political and constitutional history, covering the discovery and colonization of America, the development of the English colonies, the French and Indian wars, the revolution, the adoption of the constitution, the rise and growth of parties, the acquisition of new territory, the slavery conflict, the civil war, reconstruction, and expansion.

Text-Books.—Hart's Epochs of American History.
MacDonald's Select Documents of United States History.
Parallel Readings.

COURSE 6—CONFERENCE ON AMERICAN HISTORY.

Value 2.

For advanced students. A study of the sources and literature of American history, involving the preparation of papers based on original research.

Certificate.—On completion of courses to the value of 13 points, including American history, a certificate is conferred.

ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR WILLIS.
Adjunct PROFESSOR LAUCK.

ECONOMICS.

COURSE 1—ELEMENTARY ECONOMICS.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 11. Examination day 5. Value 3.

First Term.—Principles of Political Economy.

Text-Book: Seager's Introduction to Economics.
Occasional readings in the works of Mill, Cairnes, Marshall, and others.

Second Term.—Problems of Labor and Capitol.

Hand Books.—Webb's Industrial Democracy.
Hobson's Evolution of Modern Capitalism.
Montague's Trusts of Today.
Clark's Control of Trusts.
Other assigned readings.

Third Term.—The State in Relation to Industry.

Hand Books.—Daniels's Public Finance.
Bemis's Municipal Monopolies.

COURSE 2—ADVANCED ECONOMICS.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 11. Examination day 6. Value 4.

The work of this course is devoted to the investigation of special economic problems. Text-books are sparingly used, the class hours being devoted to reports prepared in the library by members of the class and to lectures by the instructor. Work for the session of 1905-1906 is outlined as follows:

First Term.—Financial History of the United States.

Guide: Dewey's Financial History of the United States.

Second Term.—Commercial Geography and Foreign Trade.

Guide: Chisholm's Handbook of Commercial Geography.

Third Term.—Problems of Modern Finance and Business.

Lectures and readings.

COURSE 3—HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT.

Hour to be determined. Value 3.

A seminar course supplementing the work of course 1. One meeting each week.

COURSE 4—ADVANCED THEORY.

Hour to be determined. Value 3.

A seminar in recent theory, including mathematical economics.

Certificate.—A certificate in economics will be awarded to a student who completes courses 1 and 2.

Courses 3 and 4 are intended for candidates for the M. A. degree, and not available for the B. A. degree.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

COURSE 1—ELEMENTARY POLITICS.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 1. Examination day 2. Value 3.

First Term.—Government in the United States.

Text-Book.—Hart's Actual Government.

Second Term.—Comparative Politics.

Guide: Lowell's Governments and Parties in Continental Europe.

Macy's English Constitution.

Third Term.—Foreign Relations and International Law (or Colonial Government.)

Lectures and library readings.

COURSE 2—SOCIOLOGY AND ADVANCED POLITICS.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 1. Examination day 2. Value 4.

The advanced course in political science is conducted along lines similar to those pursued in advanced economics. It may be practical investigation if students prefer. In this case the topics covered may relate to special phases of American diplomacy, colonial policy, municipal government and the like.

Otherwise the course will be arranged as follows:

First Term.—Theoretical and Practical Sociology.

Guides: Giddings's Elements of Sociology.
Wright's Practical Sociology.

Second Term.—Theory of the State.

Guides: Willoughby's Nature of the State.
Sidgwick's Elements of Politics.
Pollock's First Book of Jurisprudence.
Lectures.

Third Term.—Limits of State Activity.
Lectures and Readings on Socialism.

COURSE 3—ORAL DEBATES.

Mondays at 8 P. M. Value 3.

This course is intended to train students in the art of debating questions relating to economics and politics. The class is usually limited to sixteen members.

Applicants for this course must have spent one year in college, and must have been passed in economics 1 or political science 1.

Intercollegiate debating is supervised by the professors of English and of economics and political science.

Certificate.—A certificate in political science is awarded on completion of courses 1 and 2.

COMMERCIAL INSTRUCTION.

The board of trustees in June, 1905, decided to inaugurate a School of Commerce at Washington and Lee University in connection with the department of Economics and Political Science. This will imply the enlargement of the teaching force and equipment of the department. President Denny was instructed to proceed to organize such a school. This will be done in the near future, and special announcement will be made concerning it.

It is not to be understood that the work of such a school will be along the narrow lines of a strictly business college, but it is designed to lay the foundation along broad lines for a business career. The Wharton School of Finance in connection with the University of Pennsylvania, will furnish perhaps the best illustration of the idea that dominates the mind and purpose of the board of trustees in establishing this new department.

RESOURCES

Instruction in economics and political science is supported by the Wilson Memorial Fund of $100,000, a foundation created in memory of President William L. Wilson. By the terms of a deed of gift accompanying the foundation, the income of this fund is devoted to the maintenance and development of the department. A special library of economics and political science has been established and is directly accessible to students. It occupies one of a separate suite of rooms fitted for the department, and its use is subject to no restrictions.

GROUP III.

MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR NELSON.
MR. JONES.
MR. MILLER.
MR. HUBBARD.

COURSE 1—ELEMENTARY.

Daily except Monday, 9. Examination day 9. Value 4.

Algebra is completed in the first term, beginning with quadratic equations.

Text-Book.—Wells's College Algebra.

In the second term geometry is completed, beginning with the fourth book.

Text-Book.—Wells's Plane and Solid Geometry. Revised edition.

The third term is devoted to the study of plane and spherical trigonometry.

Text-Book.—Wells's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.

Students who enter the first year's course deficient in geometry will have the first term in which to prepare by study under a tutor, so as to begin this subject with the class in the second term.

COURSE 2—INTERMEDIATE.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 1. Examination day 1. Value 5.

Analytic geometry is studied during the first and second terms, and a brief course in determinants is given.

Text-Books.—Nichols's Analytic Geometry.
Peck's Determinants.

The third term is devoted to the elementary study of calculus.

Text-Book.—Taylor's Calculus. New edition.

COURSE 3—ADVANCED.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10. Examination day 8. Value 5.

This class takes a more extended course in calculus, and studies quaternions.

Text-Books.—Byerly's Calculus (two volumes)
Hardy's Quaternions.

Occasional lectures are given by the professor, and original exercises are required in all the courses.

Certificate.—All of the courses are required for a certificate.

PHYSICS.

PROFESSOR STEVENS.
MR. WAMPLER.
MR. HOGE.

COURSE 1—ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 12, and one afternoon laboratory exercise each week. Examination day 3. Value 4.

Subject.—The elements of mechanics, sound, light, heat, and electricity, with experimental illustrations and elementary problems.

Prerequisites.—A working knowledge of algebra and geometry and especially of English composition.

The student is assumed to be studying mathematics 1 and English 1 if these courses have not been already taken. He must provide himself with such drawing instruments as are necessary for the construction of simple geometric diagrams.

Text-Books.—Lecture Notes,
Carhart and Chute's Physics,
Chute's Laboratory Manual.
Laboratory Fee.—$5.

COURSE 2.—ADVANCED PHYSICS.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 12. Examination day 4. Value 3.

Subject.—More thorough treatment of topics discussed in an elementary way in course 1.

Prerequisites.—Physics 1, mathematics 2.

A student who may seem prepared to enter course 2 can be admitted on probation without examination if he takes course 1 additionally until his fitness for course 2 is demonstrated.

Text-Books.—Lecture Notes.
Carhart's University Physics.

COURSE 3.—MECHANICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10. Examination day 7. Value 4.

Prerequisites.—Physics 2, mathematics 3.

A student who has completed mathematics 3 may take physics 2 and physics 3 at the same time.

Text-Books.—Lecture Notes.
Wright's Mechanics.
Young's Manual of Astronomy.
Greene's Spherical and Practical Astronomy.

COURSE 4.—ELEMENTARY LABORATORY PHYSICS.

Value 2.

Subject.—Two exercises each week covering ground studied theoretically in course 1.

Prerequisite.—Course 1, including its laboratory work.
Text-Book.—Chute's Laboratory Manual.
Laboratory Fee—$5.

COURSE 5—ADVANCED LABORATORY PHYSICS.

Value 2.

Subject.—Two exercises each week covering ground studied theoretically in course 2.

Prerequisites.—Physics 1, 2 and 4, mathematics 1 and 2.

Text-Books.—Various manuals are furnished for reference in the laboratory.

Laboratory Fee—$5.

COURSE 6.—ELECTROTECHNICS.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10, during first and second terms. Examination day 8. Value 2.

Subject.—The elements of electrical theory applied to dynamo-machines and the more common problems of electrical engineering.

Prerequisites.—Physics 2, mathematics 3, and physics 3 completed or studied at the same time.

Text-Books.—Sheldon's Dynamo-Electric Machinery.
Sheldon and Mason's Alternating Current Machines.

This course will be given only when five or more applicants offer to form the class.

THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

For a description of this the chapter of general information may be consulted, p. 23.

The laboratory is kept open at stated hours each week day throughout the session, but is not open to students during vacations. For first-year students access is not allowed except

under the supervision of an assistant. The degree of freedom increases with the advancement of the student.

Advanced Standing.—A student who has done laboratory work elsewhere and wishes to enter with advanced standing is required to subject his former laboratory report-book for inspection. A judgment can thus be formed as to the quantity, and more especially the quality, of the work he has done. If this is found satisfactory he will receive credit for a corresponding number of exercises, and be excused from the repetition of these.

Laboratory Fees—Each laboratory student is required to pay in advance an annual laboratory fee to cover the cost of electric current, gas, materials consumed, and general maintenance.

Damage to apparatus or other laboratory property, if due to carelessness, is additionally charged at cost.

Certificate.—All of the courses, except course 6, are required for a certificate.

CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR HOWE.
MR. WHITE.
MR. SCOTT.
MR. DOTSON.
MR. HIGGINBOTHAM.

FIRST YEAR.

COURSE 1—GENERAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 11; four hours laboratory. Examination day 6. Value 3.

Text-Books.—Howe: Lecture Notes. Venable: Short History of Chemistry.

Laboratory Fee—$5.

SECOND YEAR.

COURSE 2—QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

Fifteen hours laboratory work weekly for the first half year. Value 3.

Prerequisite.—Course 1.

Text-Books.—Harris: Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis. Bloxam: Chemistry.

Laboratory Fee—$7.50.

COURSE 3—ELEMENTARY QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.

Fifteen hours laboratory work weekly for the second half year. Value 3.

Prerequisite.—Course 2.

Text-Book.—Talbot: Quantitative Chemical Analysis.

Laboratory Fee—$7.50.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

***COURSE 4.—ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.**

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 1, and eight hours laboratory weekly. Examination day 1. Value 2.

Prerequisite.—Course 1.

Text-Books.—Noyes: Organic Chemistry. Noyes: Organic Chemistry for the laboratory.

Laboratory Fee—$5.

COURSE 10—APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 11. Examination day 5. Value 1.

Prerequisite.—Course 1.

Text-Book.—Thorp: Industrial Chemistry, second edition.

COURSE 11.—INORGANIC CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS.

Fifteen hours laboratory weekly. Value 2.

Prerequisite.—Course 1.

Text-Book.—Blochmann: Inorganic Chemical Preparations.

Laboratory Fee—$5.

COURSE 12.—CHEMISTRY OF ENGINEERING.

Fifteen hours laboratory weekly. Value 2.

Prerequisite.—Course 3.

Text-Book.—Lord: Metallurgical Analysis.

Laboratory Fee.—$5.

SECOND TERM.

***COURSE 5—CHEMISTRY OF FOODS.**

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 1. Value 1. Eight hours laboratory weekly. Value 1. Examination day 1. Total Value 2.

Prerequisite.—Courses 3 and 4, or 4a.

Laboratory Fee.—$2.50.

COURSE 8—METALLURGY.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 11. Examination day 5. Value 1.

Prerequisite.—Course 1.

COURSE 9—ASSAYING.

Eight hours laboratory weekly. Value 1.

Prerequisite.—Courses 3 and 8. This last may be taken during the same term.

Text-Book.—Lodge: Notes on Assaying.

Laboratory Fee.—$10.

THIRD TERM.

COURSE 4a—ORGANIC CHEMISTRY (Brief Course).

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 11. Examination day 5. Value 1.

Prerequisite.—Course 1.

Text-Book.—Leffmann and LaWall: Text-Book of Organic Chemistry.

***COURSE 6—CHEMISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.**

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 1. Value 1. Eight hours laboratory weekly. Value 1. Examination day 1. Total Value 2.

Prerequisites.—Courses 3 and 4, or 4a.

Laboratory Fee.—$2.50.

***COURSE 7—PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.**

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 11, and ten hours laboratory weekly. Examination day 5. Value 2.

Prerequisites.—Courses 2 and 4.

Laboratory Fee.—$2.50.

COURSE 13—DETERMINATIVE MINERALOGY.

Eight hours laboratory weekly. Value 1.

Prerequisites.—Courses 1 and 2, and geology 1.

Text-Book.—Brush: Determinative Mineralogy.

Laboratory Fee.—$2.50.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

For a description of this laboratory the chapter of general information may be consulted, p. 24.

The laboratory is open every week day during the session. For advanced students access is accorded during the evenings. This includes the use of the chemical library.

Laboratory Fees.—For every laboratory course a fee is charged to cover the cost of reagents, gas, water, electric current, etc. Breakage and actual damage to apparatus are charged at cost, but this should not amount to more than two dollars for a single course.

Alternation of Courses. Of the courses offered the first three are given annually. Of the courses offered for the third year about half are given in alternate years. In the synopsis those marked * are omitted during the present session, but may be expected in the session of 1906-1907.

Certificate.—For a certificate fourteen points are required, including courses 1, 2 and 3, and a thesis. For the degree of Bachelor of Science in Chemistry eighteen points, including course 4 or 4a, and a thesis, are required for this department.

GEOLOGY AND BIOLOGY.

PROFESSOR CAMPBELL.
MR. HUDSON.

GEOLOGY.

COURSE 1—ELEMENTARY.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9. Examination day 9. Value 3.

Dynamical, structural and historical geology.

The varying topography and geologic structure of the surrounding country, and the numerous formations represented, offer excellent opportunities for field work in geology.

Excursions are taken from time to time to illustrate the topics studied.

COURSE 2—ADVANCED.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9. Examination day 10. Value 4.

This includes a fuller discussion of the principles of geology, and a more extensive study of minerals, rocks, fossils, and ores.

Two additional hours are required weekly during the periods of practical work.

Certificate.—A certificate in geology is given upon satisfactory completion of courses 1 and 2.

BIOLOGY.

COURSE 1—PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 11. Examination day 5. Value 3.

The structure and activities of the human body and the general laws of health.

COURSE 2—GENERAL BIOLOGY.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 1. Examination day 2. Value 3.

An introduction to the study of the structure and properties of living things, with illustrations taken from both plants and animals. Systematic botany is studied during the spring term.

During the greater part of the session the course will consist of four hours of laboratory work and one hour of recitation weekly.

COURSE 3—PRACTICAL BIOLOGY.

Six hours laboratory weekly. Value 3.

Technique of the microscope; elements of vegetable and animal histology and morphology.

THE LABORATORY OF GEOLOGY AND BIOLOGY.

For a description of this laboratory see pp. 25-26.

Laboratory Fee.—Each laboratory student is required to pay an annual fee of $5 to cover the cost of materials consumed.

Certificate.—A certificate in biology is given upon satisfactory completion of courses 1, 2 and 3.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

DR. BITZER.

The university places its physical instruction on an academic plane. In the courses for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and Master of Arts, one point each year for two years may be obtained by regular and systematic exercises of a prescribed nature in the gymnasium. During good weather regular out-door exercise, such as football, base-ball, rowing, and tennis, may be substituted for the gymnasium work.

GYMNASTICS.

Each applicant for a point is required to submit himself to a thorough physical examination by the director. This includes a determination of the strength of the principal muscles and muscle groups of the body, and of the condition of the lungs and heart, with accurate measurements of the student's physical proportions. In those instances where the result of examination indicates a need for special work, individual exercises of such nature as to meet the requirements of the case, are prescribed by the director.

A graduated course of exercises is arranged, beginning with drill work of a light and simple kind, and steadily progressing to movements and manœuvres of a more arduous and complex nature.

During the winter those fitted by previous training are given work in heavy gymnastics on the horizontal, vaulting and parallel bars, vaulting horse, flying rings, and mat work, leaping and tumbling.

For a description of the gymnasium see p. 28.

The gymnasium is open from three to seven o'clock in the afternoon of each week day.

ATHLETICS.

The athletic association, organized by the students with the approval of the faculty, takes charge of general outdoor athletics, and such sports as baseball, football, and rowing. The general management of the association is by the athletic committee of five, of whom two are elected by the students, one by the alumni association, the two other members being the physical director and the chairman of the faculty committee on physical culture. Under the athletic association there are two boat clubs, the "Harry Lee," and the "Albert Sidney" whose annual regatta is one of the features of the final week.

The association is a member of the Virginia State Athletic Association, in which it is provided that the amateur rule shall be strictly enforced. A player must be a regularly matriculated student, taking a minimum of five hours of class-work each week. He cannot play in the state association more than four years.

For faculty regulations regarding athletics see p. 69.

SYNOPSIS OF WORK.

The following synopsis of work is intended to aid applicants for degrees in planning out their programs of study in accordance with prescribed limitations. (See p. 56).

Days of the week are indicated by their initial letters. DxM means "daily except Monday"; DxS, "daily except Saturday."

By attention to the examination time table and the weekly time tables conflicts in hours of class work and in examination days may be avoided.

SYNOPSIS OF WORK.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

GROUP I.

SUBJECT	COURSE	DAYS	HOUR	EXAM.	VALUE
LATIN p. 95	1	DxM	10	8	4
	2	T T S	11	6	4
	3	M W F	9	9	6
GREEK p. 78	1	DxS	3	3	3
	2	DxS	12	4	4
	3	M W F	11	5	4
	4	T T S	9	10	6
FRENCH p. 80	1	T T S	1	2	3
	2	M W F	10	7	6
GERMAN p. 81	1	M W F	11	5	3
	2	M W F	9	9	6
SPANISH p. 82	1	T T S	12	4	3

GROUP II.

SUBJECT	COURSE	DAYS	HOUR	EXAM.	VALUE
ENGLISH p. 84	1	T T S	1	2	3
	2	M W F	10	7	4
	3	T T S	10	8	4
	4	T T S	10	8	4
	5	T T S	11	6	3
	6	M W	11	5	4
PHILOSOPHY p. 87	1, 2, 3,	T T S	12	4	4
	4, 5, 6,	M W F	12	3	4
	7, 8, 9,	DxM	10	8	6
HISTORY p. 89	1	M W F	12	3	3
	2	M W F	1	1	3
	3	T T S	10	8	4
	4	T T S	10	8	4
	5	T T S	9	10	4
	6				2

SYNOPSIS OF WORK.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

GROUP II.—Continued.

SUBJECT	COURSE	DAYS	HOUR	EXAM.	VALUE
ECONOMICS p. 92	1	M W F	11	5	3
	2	T T S	11	6	4
	3	———	——	——	3
	4	———	——	——	3
POLITICAL SCIENCE p. 93	1	T T S	1	2	3
	2	M W F	1	1	4
	3	M	8	——	3

GROUP III.

SUBJECT	COURSE	DAYS	HOUR	EXAM.	VALUE
MATHEMATICS p. 96	1	DxM	9	9	4
	2	M W F	1	1	5
	3	T T S	10	8	5
PHYSICS p. 97	1	M W F	12	3	4
	2	T T S	12	4	3
	3	M W F	10	7	4
	4	Lab.	——	——	2
	5	Lab.	——	——	2
	6	T T	10	8	2
CHEMISTRY p. 100	1,	T T S	11	6	3
	2, 3,	Lab.	——	——	——
	4, 5, 6,	M W F	1	1	——
	4a, 7, 8, 10,	M W F	11	5	——
	9, 11,	Lab.	——	——	——
	12, 13,	Lab.	——	——	——
GEOLOGY p. 104	1	M W F	9	9	3
	2	T T S	9	10	4
BIOLOGY p. 105	1	M W F	11	5	3
	2	T T S	1	2	3
	3	Lab.	——	——	3

WEEKLY TIME TABLE.

ACADEMIC AND ENGINEERING.

CHAPEL SERVICES AT 8:45 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

HOUR	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
9	Latin 3 German 2 Geology 1	Greek 4 History 5 Mathematics 1 Geology 2 Engineering 2	Latin 3 German 2 Mathematics 1 Geology 1
10	French 2 English 2 Physics 3 Engineering 1	Latin 1 English 3, 4 Philosophy 7, 8, 9 History 3, 4 Mathematics 3 Physics 6	Latin 1 French 2 English 2 Philosophy 7, 8, 9 Physics 3 Engineering 1
11	Greek 3 German 1 English 6 Economics 1 Chemistry 4a,7,8,10 Biology 1	Latin 2 English 5 Economics 2 Chemistry 1	Greek 3 German 1 English 6 Economics 1 Chemistry 4a,7,8,10 Biology 1
12	Greek 2 Philosophy 4, 5, 6 History 1 Physics 1 Engineering 4	Greek 2 Spanish 1 Philosophy 1, 2, 3 Engineering 4 Physics 2	Greek 2 Philosophy 4, 5, 6 History 1 Physics 1 Engineering 4
1	History 2 Political Science 2 Mathematics 2 Chemistry 4, 5, 6 Engineering 3	French 1 English 1 Political Science 1 Biology 2 Engineering 3	History 2 Political Science 2 Mathematics 2 Chemistry 4, 5, 6 Engineering 3
3	Greek 1	Greek 1	Greek 1

WEEKLY TIME TABLE.

ACADEMIC AND ENGINEERING.

CHAPEL SERVICES AT 8:45 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

HOUR	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
9	Greek 4 History 5 Mathematics 1 Geology 2 Engineering 2	Latin 3 German 2 Mathematics 1 Geology 1	Greek 4 History 5 Mathematics 1 Geology 2 Engineering 2
10	Latin 1 English 3, 4 Philosophy 7, 8, 9 History 3, 4 Mathematics 3 Physics 6	Latin 1 French 2 English 2 Philosophy 7, 8, 9 Physics 3 Engineering 1	Latin 1 English 3, 4 Philosophy, 7, 8, 9 History 3, 4 Mathematics 3 Physics 6
11	Latin 2 English 5 Economics 2 Chemistry 1	Greek 3 German 1 Economics 1 Chemistry 4a,7,8, 10 Biology 1	Latin 2 English 5 Economics 2 Chemistry 1
12	Greek 2 Spanish 1 Philosophy 1, 2, 3 Engineering 4 Physics 2	Greek 2 Philosophy 4, 5, 6 History 1 Physics 1 Engineering 4	Spanish 1 Philosophy 1, 2, 3 Physics 2
1	French 1 English 1 Political Science 1 Biology 2 Engineering 3	History 2 Political Science 2 Mathematics 2 Chemistry 4, 5, 6 Engineering 3	French 1 English 1 Political Science 1 Biology 2
3	Greek 1	Greek 1	

EXAMINATION TIME TABLE.

ACADEMIC AND ENGINEERING.

BLOCK A	History 2 Political Science 2 Mathematics 2 Chemistry 4, 5, 6	BLOCK F	Latin 2 English 5 Economics 2 Chemistry 1
BLOCK B	French 1 English 1 Political Science 1 Biology 2 Engineering 3	BLOCK G	French 2 English 2 Physics 3 Engineering 1
BLOCK C	Greek 1 Philosophy 4, 5, 6 History 1 Physics 1	BLOCK H	Latin 1 English 3, 4 Philosophy 7, 8, 9 History 3, 4 Mathematics 3 Physics 6
BLOCK D	Greek 2 Spanish 1 Philosophy 1, 2, 3 Physics 2 Engineering 4	BLOCK I	Latin 3 German 2 Mathematics 1 Geology 1
BLOCK E	Greek 3 German 1 English 6 Economics 1 Chemistry 4a,7,8,10 Biology 1	BLOCK J	Greek 4 History 5 Geology 2 Engineering 2

These examinations occupy ten days. The block assigned for the first day will be drawn by lot and duly announced. Apart from this the order will be as shown in the table.

In the announcement of the various courses, (pp. 75-105), Block A is represented by "Examination day 1," Block B by "Examination day 2," &c.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

FACULTY.

GEORGE HUTCHESON DENNY, M. A., Ph. D., LL. D.
President.

DAVID CARLISLE HUMPHREYS, C. E.
Dean, and Professor of Civil Engineering.

ALEXANDER LOCKHART NELSON, M. A.
Professor of Mathematics.

WALTER LECONTE STEVENS, Ph. D.
Professor of Physics.

JAMES LEWIS HOWE, Ph. D., M. D.
Professor of Chemistry.

HENRY DONALD CAMPBELL, M. A., Ph. D.
Professor of Geology.

WILLIAM SPENSER CURRELL, M. A., Ph. D.
Professor of English.

THOMAS JAMES FARRAR, M. A., Ph. D.
Professor of Modern Languages.

INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT JONES, B. A.
Instructor in Mathematics.

HARRY WILLARD MILLER,
Instructor in Mathematics.

THOMAS BRANNON HUBBARD,
Instructor in Mathematics.

ISAAC SAMUEL WAMPLER,
Instructor in Physics.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS HOGE,
Assistant in Physics.

AMERICUS FREDERIC WHITE, B. S., M. A.
Instructor in Chemistry.

JOHN ENGELHARDT SCOTT,
Instructor in Chemistry.

FRANK THOMAS DOTSON,
Assistant in Chemistry.

BEVERLY MORRIS HIGGINBOTHAM,
Assistant in Chemistry.

WALTER HANNA DUNLAP,
Assistant in Engineering.

WILLIAM RUTLEDGE HUDSON,
Assistant in Geology.

JOHN WEST ADDISON, B. A.
Assistant in English.

ROSCOE BOLAR STEPHENSON.
Assistant in English.

AIM AND SCOPE.

The aim of this school is to give thorough training in the elements of those departments of science which constitute the foundation of the profession of engineering in its various

branches. At the same time, in virtue of its organic connection with the academic college, the training given is distinctly broad and liberal.

Students who complete any of the organized groups of courses offered in this school will have the training requisite to fit them for such positions as are usually allotted to young engineers. They will at the same time secure a foundation in theory broad enough to enter upon the study and practice of engineering in any of its branches.

The mutually related courses of study offered are suited to the needs, not only of those intending to pursue the profession of engineering, but of others who expect to take part in the construction of buildings, in the management of machinery, or generally in the industrial development of the country.

With this end in view the student receives such instruction as will enable him to read any ordinary technical book or journal. He is trained in the mathematical and experimental investigation of physical, chemical and engineering problems, and in making structural and topographical drawings. He becomes familiar with the theory and manipulation of the instruments ordinarily used by engineers in field and office. The instruction received through text-books and lectures is supplemented by original structural designing, by field practice in surveying, and by experimental work in the physical, chemical, and engineering laboratories.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.

The entrance requirements are the same as those for admission to the academic college. The student's preparation in English, and especially in mathematics, is of fundamental importance.

ADVANCED STANDING.

Students who on entrance desire to be given advanced standing will be examined in the subjects for which they wish to receive credit, unless they present certificates from other colleges of good standing.

In this case they may be credited without examination, in the discretion of the president, the dean, and the professors of the departments concerned, to an extent not exceeding forty-six points.

In no case will credit be allowed for the whole of the course which completes the requirement for a certificate in any department.

Credits given must not conflict with the distribution of points among the study groups outlined in the synopsis of requirements for academic and professional degrees. (pp. 108-109; 126-129).

ABBREVIATED COURSE.

While the regular period of study in engineering is four years, vigorous and capable students who are well enough advanced in mathematics to enter course 2 in this subject, and who can enter an advanced course in modern languages, may obtain the degree in engineering in three years. Such students should be well grounded in English, and should have had some previous training in physics and chemistry.

Students who may have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts elsewhere in a college of good standing will be given credit for all literary requirements, such as English, French, and German.

The degree of Bachelor of Science may be taken in two years by a Bachelor of Arts from another institution who is prepared to enter with still more advanced standing in accordance with the provision set forth for special examinations.

EXPENSES.

The expenses are the same as for students in the academic college. An initial expense is an outfit of drawing instruments, costing from $5 to $10 according to quality. With ordinary care it will last a life time.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

All scholarships, subject to the conditions attached to them, are open alike to academic and engineering students. These include seven endowed scholarships, varying in value from $75 to $285 a year; nine department scholarships, implying remission of tuition fees; and a number of school scholarships and alumni scholarships open to first year students.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

The special privileges accorded to graduate students and to the sons of ministers of religion are open equally to engineering and academic students.

COURSES AND DEGREES.

While the fundamental studies are the same for all students of engineering, options are allowed, especially in the last two years, so that a student may specialize in the direction of some particular field of applied science, such as civil engineering, or mining engineering or chemistry. By taking the course in electrotechnics he will receive training specially directed toward electrical engineering.

The degree awarded on the successful completion of any allowable group of courses is that of Bachelor of Science.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

The requirements for this degree are

1. A certificate in at least one department.

2. A graduating thesis in an engineering subject or some subject included in group III.

3. Passes in enough courses to amount in value to sixty-six points.

The distribution of values in points is indicated as follows:

Mathematics	9
Civil Engineering	12
Physics	9
Chemistry	3
Geology	3
English	3
Modern Languages	6
Optional	21
	66

Of the twenty-one optional points twelve must be selected from departments in the school of engineering, while the remaining nine may be selected in the academic college or the school of engineering.

The graduating thesis must be submitted to the head of a department, exclusive of languages, from which the student obtains a certificate.

A student who wishes to take both the degree of Bachelor of Arts and that of Bachelor of Science must fulfill the conditions of each separately, including a separate thesis for each degree, and must pass in enough courses to win ninety points.

Since much engineering work is done by contract, the equipment of an engineer should include a knowledge of what constitutes a legal contract. During the senior year, therefore, a

special series of lectures is given to the students of engineering by one of the professors of law. They relate to the nature of contracts and the essentials of a valid contract; forms which contracts must take; the obligation of contracts and liability for breach; contracts made through agents, and contracts in negotiable form, checks, drafts, notes and bonds.

The study of economics is of much importance to those who are preparing to assume the profession of engineering, or to take part otherwise in the material industries of the modern world. Students of engineering who enter well prepared will find time to take work in this subject, and are advised to do so whenever possible.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

This degree is given to the student who has fulfilled the requirements set forth in the synopsis on p. 126. In case his attainments before entrance are sufficient to warrant his application for this degree in three years, the synopsis of work is indicated on p. 127.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MINING ENGINEERING.

This degree is given to the student who has fulfilled the requirements set forth in the synopsis on p. 128.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN CHEMISTRY.

This degree is given to the student who has fulfilled the requirements set forth in the synopsis on p. 129.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

This degree is awarded for advanced, special post-graduate work in accordance with the following requirements:

1. The applicant must be a Bachelor of Science of at least three years' standing from this engineering school.

2. Three years after graduation must be spent in actual practice of some branch of engineering.

3. The applicant must present in writing a statement of the work done since graduation with a view to exhibiting his ability to design or execute important work.

4. He must present a thesis on some subject approved by the dean of the engineering school, preferably concerning work on which the applicant has been employed.

5. He must stand an oral examination on such subjects as the engineering faculty may prescribe in advance.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

PROFESSOR HUMPHREYS.
MR. DUNLAP.

The term civil engineering is here used with its historical broad meaning, as adopted by the American Society of Civil Engineers. It embraces the various special fields into which the profession of engineering is partially divided. The fundamental studies for all of these are the same, and the young man who aspires to attain the highest success in any one branch, as mechanical or electrical engineering, must first secure well rounded training, such as it is the aim here to give. He must then become master of his specialty either in actual practice or by taking one or more years of post-graduate study at some one of the great engineering schools possessing elaborate and diversified laboratory equipment for experimental research.

In the present group of courses in engineering special provision is made for optional studies to the value of twenty-one points (p. 118). The student may take as many more as he

is able to master, if it be deemed advisable. This enables him to select his work to a corresponding extent with a view to possible future specialization in case he should wish eventually to become a mechanical, electrical, mining or sanitary engineer.

COURSE 1—GRAPHICS.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10; Monday 9; Wednesday 3. Examination day 7. Value 3.

Graphics, descriptive geometry, shades, shadows, and perspective, industrial and architectural drawing.

Text-Book.—Willson's Theoretical and Practical Graphics; Lectures.

Prerequisite.—Mathematics 1 completed or taken the same year.

This course is admitted as an elective in group III of the academic college.

COURSE 2—SURVEYING.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9; Tuesday 3. Examination day 10. Value 3.

Surveying, embracing land, topographical, highway, railway, mining and geodetic surveying, highway and railway location and construction, pavements for city streets.

Each student is required to adjust and use the compass, transit, level, plane table and sextant, and to determine azimuth.

In the afternoons field practice is given in surveying and railway location, and practice in map-drawing.

Text-Books.—Nugent's Surveying; Allen's Field Book; Spaulding's Roads and Pavements.

Prerequisite.—Mathematics 1 completed.

Courses 1 and 2 may be taken together by students who have completed mathematics 1, or its equivalent.

This course is admitted as an elective in group III of the academic college.

COURSE 3—JUNIOR CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Daily except Saturday, 1; Thursday 3. Examination day 4. Value 6.

Mechanics of materials; steam and gas engines; architectural styles; roofs and bridges, masonry and stone cutting.

Text-Books.—Merriman's Mechanics of Materials; Kinealy's Steam Engine; Merriman and Jacoby's Roofs and Bridges, Part I. French and Ives's Stereotomy.

Prerequisite.—Mathematics 2 and Physics 1 completed.

COURSE 4—SENIOR CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Daily except Saturday, 12. Examination day 2. Value 6.

Roof and bridge designs, with details of construction. Earth pressures, pile and other foundations, retaining walls, tunnels, masonry and other dams, masonry arches, etc. Hydraulics and hydraulic motors. Lectures with lantern photographs of typical and historic engineering works.

Lectures on contracts by a professor in the school of law.

Text-Books.—Merriman and Jacoby's Roofs and Bridges, Parts II, III, and IV; Merriman's Hydraulics. Lectures on earth pressures, retaining walls, etc.

Prerequisite.—Mathematics 3 completed.

Certificate.—All of these courses are required for a certificate.

Students are required to make structural, topographical, and mechanical drawings throughout these courses. As much time is given to this and other practical work as is possible without serious interference with the theoretical instruction.

In connection with the study of boilers, steam engines and gas engines, which is required of all engineering students, use is made of the new heating and power plant of the university, described elsewhere (p. 26), which is arranged with great convenience for purposes of instruction. Indicator diagrams are taken from the steam engine; the power is computed and compared with that actually developed as ascertained by friction brake. The gasolene engine is used for driving the machinery in the workshop, and its power is measured by friction brake.

The water power plant, dynamo machines, transformers, etc., belonging to the Lexington Light and Power Company, are placed at the disposal of the engineering school for instruction purposes. Visits are made to this plant by the senior class and its workings are explained by the professor in charge.

In connection with the study of hydraulics the students are required to make measurements of the quantity of water flowing in North river and neighboring streams.

MILITARY ENGINEERING.

To students who wish it the principles of fortification and gunnery will be taught.

CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR HOWE.
MR. WHITE.
MR. SCOTT.
MR. DOTSON.
MR. HIGGINBOTHAM.

The group of courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science is designed to give to young men the fundamental

training which is essential to the intelligent development of the natural resources of the country, and the prosecution of those industries which are concerned, to a greater or less degree, with chemistry. The principal stress of these courses is thus laid upon chemistry, which is studied throughout the four years ordinarily required for the attainment of the degree; but geology, including economic geology, and engineering, are also prominent. The aim is technological rather than technical; to give the student a knowledge of general fundamental principles rather than to train him in the technicalities of any particular industry.

A specific outline of the different courses included in the department of chemistry may be found on pp. 100-104.

These courses are recommended to students who contemplate future work in mining engineering or the chemical industries.

PHYSICS.

PROFESSOR STEVENS.
MR. WAMPLER.
MR. HOGE.

An outline of the courses offered in physics may be found on pp. 97-100. Those in mechanics and electricity included in this department are indispensable, whatever may be the branch of engineering selected by the student. The course in electrotechnics is offered to students of engineering who have completed course 2 in physics. It relates to the elements of electrical theory in their application to dynamo machines and the more common problems of electrical engineering.

MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR NELSON.
MR. JONES.
MR. MILLER.
MR. HUBBARD.

An outline of the courses offered in this subject may be found on pp. 96-97. Mathematics is the foundation of all engineering theory.

GEOLOGY.

PROFESSOR CAMPBELL.
MR. HUDSON.

An outline of the courses offered may be found on pp. 104-105. This subject is of special importance to prospective mining engineers.

ENGLISH.

PROFESSOR CURRELL.
MR. ADDISON.
MR. STEPHENSON.

The courses in English are outlined on pp. 84-87. Course 1 is required of all candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR FARRAR.

The courses in modern languages are outlined on pp. 80-83. Some of them are required of every candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

SYNOPSIS OF WORK.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FOR STUDENTS TAKING THE REGULAR CURRICULUM.

	SUBJECT	COURSE	DAYS	HOUR	EXAM.	VALUE
FIRST YEAR	Mathematics	1	DxM	9	9	4
	Engineering	1	M W F	10	7	3
	Chemistry	1	T T S	11	6	3
	English	1	T T S	1	2	3
						13
SECOND YEAR	Mathematics	2	M W F	1	1	5
	Engineering	2	T T S	9	10	3
	Physics	1	M W F	12	3	4
	*French	1	T T S	1	2	3
						15
THIRD YEAR	Mathematics	3	T T S	10	8	5
	Engineering	3	DxS	1	2	6
	Physics	2	T T S	12	4	3
	Geology	1	M W F	9	9	3
	Physics	4	Lab.	—	—	2
						19
FOURTH YEAR	Engineering	4	DxS	12	4	6
	Physics	3	M W F	10	7	4
	*Physics	5	Lab.	—	—	2
	*Geology	5	T T S	1	2	4
	*German	1	M W F	11	5	3
	*Chemistry	2 and 3	Lab.	—	—	(6)
						19

Total.....66

Thesis to be submitted to the professor of civil engineering.

*Optional to the extent indicated on p. 118.

SYNOPSIS OF WORK.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FOR STUDENTS ENTERING WITH ADVANCED STANDING.

	SUBJECT	COURSE	DAYS	HOUR	EXAM.	VALUE
First Year	Mathematics	2	M W F	1	1	5+4
	Engineering	1	M W F	10	7	3
	Engineering	2	T T S	9	10	3
	English	1	T T S	1	2	3
	Physics	1	M W F	12	3	4
						22
Second Year	Mathematics	3	T T S	10	8	5
	Engineering	3	D x S	1	2	6
	Physics	2	T T S	12	4	3
	Geology	1	M W F	9	9	3
	Chemistry	1	T T S	11	6	3
	Physics	4	Lab.	—	—	2
						22
Third Year	Engineering	4	D x S	12	4	6
	Physics	3	M W F	10	7	4
	*German	2	M W F	9	9	6+3
	*Chemistry	2	Lab.	——	——	3
						22

Total.....66

Thesis to be submitted to the professor of civil engineering.

*Optional to the extent indicated on p. 118.

SYNOPSIS OF WORK.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MINING ENGINEERING.

	SUBJECT	COURSE	DAYS	HOUR	EXAM.	VALUE
FIRST YEAR	Mathematics	1	DxM	9	9	4
	Engineering	1	M W F	10	7	3
	English	1	T T S	1	2	3
	Physics	1	M W F	12	3	4
	Physical Culture					1
						15
SECOND YEAR	Mathematics	2	M W F	1	1	5
	Engineering	2	T T S	9	10	3
	Physics	2	T T S	12	4	3
	Chemistry	1	T T S	11	6	3
	Physics	4	Lab.	—	—	2
						16
THIRD YEAR	Engineering	3	DxS	1	2	6
	German	1	M W F	11	5	3
	Chemistry	2 and 3	15 h.			6
	Geology	1	M W F	9	9	3
						18
FOURTH YEAR	French	1	T T S	1	2	3
	Physics	3	M W F	10	7	4
	Geology	2	T T S	9	10	4
	*Chemistry	8, 9, 10, 11, 12		11		6
	or, Engineering	4	DxS	12	4	(6)
						17

Total.....66

Thesis to be submitted to the professor of geology.

SYNOPSIS OF WORK.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN CHEMISTRY.

	SUBJECT	COURSE	DAYS	HOUR	EXAM.	VALUE
FIRST YEAR	Mathematics	1	DxM	9	9	4
	Engineering	1	MW F	10	7	3
	Chemistry	1	T T S	11	6	3
	English	1	T T S	1	2	3
						13
SECOND YEAR	Mathematics	2	M W F	1	1	5
	Engineering	2	T T S	9	10	3
	Chemistry	2 and 3	Lab.	—	—	6
	German	1	M W F	11	5	3
						17
THIRD YEAR	Engineering	3	DxS	1	2	6
	Physics	1	M W F	12	3	4
	Geology	1	M W F	9	9	3
	Chemistry	9, 11	Lab.	—	—	3
		8, 10	M W F	11	5	2
	or,	4	M W F	1	1	(2)
		12, 13	Lab.	—	—	(3)
						18
FOURTH YEAR	French	1	T T S	12	4	3
	Geology	2	T T S	1	2	3
	Chemistry	4,	M W F	1	1	2
		or 4a	M W F	11	5	(1)
		12, 13	Lab.	—	—	3
	or,	9, 11	Lab.	—	—	(3)
		8, 10	M W F	11	5	(2)
	Physics	2	T T S	12	4	3
	Physics	4	Lab.	—	—	2
	Physics	5	Lab.	—	—	(2)
						18

Total.....66

Thesis to be submitted to the professor of chemistry.

SYNOPSIS OF WORK.

The foregoing synopsis of work is intended to aid applicants for engineering degrees in planning out their programmes of study in accordance with prescribed limitations.

It shows the subjects of study for each year, the courses in each study, the days and hours of meeting, the examination days, and the value in points for each course.

Courses marked with an asterisk (*) are optional to the extent permitted by the general requirements for graduation.

Courses whose values are in parenthesis ( ) are not summed up in the sixty-six required points, but students who find time are advised to take them.

DxM means "daily except Monday"; DxS, "daily except Saturday," days of the week being indicated by their initial letters.

On p. 127 5+4 means that the student entering with advanced standing is granted 4 points in addition to the 5 points expressing the value of the course, mathematics 2.

For additional information, if needed, address

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or, GEORGE H. DENNY, President,
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SCHOOL OF LAW.

GEORGE HUTCHESON DENNY, M. A., Ph. D., LL. D.
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MARTIN PARKS BURKS, LL. D.
Dean and Professor of Common and Statute Law.

JOSEPH RAGLAND LONG, B. A., B. S., LL. B.
Bradford Professor of Civil Law and Equity Jurisprudence.

ABRAM PENN STAPLES, LL. B.
Professor of Commercial Law and of the Law of Real Property.

JOHN HOLLADAY LATANÉ, Ph. D.
Professor of International Law.

JOHN ALEXANDER WATSON,
Law Librarian.

HISTORY AND SCOPE.

The school of law in Washington and Lee University had its origin in the Lexington Law School, founded in 1849 by Judge John W. Brockenbrough.

The largely increased volume of the law, and the rapidly multiplying issues of reports and texts, as well as the exacting demands of modern practice, make it no longer possible for the prospective lawyer to secure his legal education by a course of reading in the office of a practicing attorney. These conditions require that men specially trained for guiding the student and shaping for him a comprehensive and symmetrical course of reading, shall give their whole time and attention to affording him that training in the science of law and the art of practice that is necessary for his success at the bar. With this aim in view, the work in the law school has been gradually developed and extended, until it now affords a scientific and comprehensive training in all of the essential subjects of English and American jurisprudence, so that the graduate, after two years of study, will be fully prepared to enter upon the discharge of his duties as a member of the bar of any state in which he may determine to practice.

It is well recognized that the proper function of the law school is to give instruction primarily in the science of the law, and to give to the student an understanding of those fundamental principles, based upon reason and right, which underlie the almost infinitely various applications of law to the complex social and industrial conditions of modern life. With these principles mastered, the great mass of administrative detail provided for by legislative enactment may be safely left to the individual student, to be learned from the statutes of the state in which he intends to practice. Therefore, actual instruction in statute law does not extend beyond those statutes of general import which may be said to have become a part of American jurisprudence; unless, as in the case of pleading and practice, statutes have greatly modified, or practically replaced the common law rules. But each student is

expected to supply himself with a copy of the statutes of the state in which he intends to practice, and as each successive subject is taken up in the lecture room, the professor calls attention to such statutory changes and modifications of common law rules as may have been made in the several states, and each student thus has an opportunity to become familiar with the statute law of his own state. This method, it is believed, confines the study of statute law within the limits proper to a course of scientific instruction in a law school, and at the same time affords to the student all the advantages that are ordinarily supposed to be derived from securing legal training in the state in which he intends to practice.

ADMISSION.

No entrance examinations are required for admission into the law school, but it is expected that all students applying for entrance shall have had at least the advantages of a good English education. It is recommended that those students who have not had collegiate training, and who do not feel that they can properly take a full academic course, shall, if possible, take at least one year of work in the academic departments of the university in preparation for their work in the law school. In case but one year of preparatory training can be taken, the following subjects are suggested as the most valuable in preparation for the successful prosecution of legal study: English 2; history 5; economics 1; and political science 1. With such preparation the student will be far more capable of mastering the courses offered in law.

COURSES PRESCRIBED FOR GRADUATION.

The courses of study prescribed for graduation extend over two sessions, each containing nine full calendar months. To

Property; Criminal Law and Procedure; International Law; Personal Property; Constitutional Law; Negotiable Instruments; Insurance.

Text-Books.—Long on Domestic Relations; Hutchinson on Carriers; Clark on Contracts; Hopkins's Cases on Contracts; Huffcut on Agency; Huffcut's Cases on Agency; Cooley on Torts; Graves on Real Property; Clark's Criminal Law; Beale's Criminal Pleading and Practice; Davis's International Law; Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law; Norton on Bills and Notes; others to be selected; printed notes and selected cases.

GROUP II.—SECOND YEAR CLASS.

Subjects.—Common Law Pleading and Practice; Corporations; Partnership; Wills and Administration; Civil Law; Equity Jurisprudence and Procedure; Evidence; Conveyancing; Federal Procedure.

Text-Books.—Stephen's Pleading; Abbott's Civil Trial Brief; Clark on Corporations; Shepard's Cases on Corporations; Eaton on Equity; 1 Greenleaf on Evidence; Hughes on Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure; others to be selected; printed notes and selected cases.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

1 INTRODUCTORY COURSE; DOMESTIC RELATIONS; BAILMENTS AND CARRIERS.

PROFESSOR LONG.

At the beginning of the first year's course a series of introductory lectures is delivered for the purpose of acquainting the student at the outset with certain facts and principles which he must know in order to prosecute his studies with

intelligence and success. These lectures embrace a discussion of the nature of law in general, its sources and elements, including a general discussion of both common and statute law; the use and authority of precedents; the doctrines of *stare decisis* and *res judicata;* and the subject of the absolute and relative rights of individuals. Practical instruction is given in the use of law reports and works of reference such as digests and encyclopedias. These lectures are followed by the course in domestic relations which covers a thorough treatment of the relation of husband and wife, including the subjects of marriage and divorce, and the duties, rights and liabilities in respect to person and property, at common law and under the statutes, growing out of the marriage relation, and also the relations of parent and child and guardian and ward. The subject of master and servant is treated in other courses. The general principles of the law of bailments are next considered, followed by a thorough course in the law of carriers and innkeepers.

Text-Books.—The Professor's Printed Notes; Long on Domestic Relations; Hutchinson on Carriers; selected cases.

2. CONTRACTS.

PROFESSOR STAPLES.

Instruction in this branch of the law is given at the beginning of the student's first year, as its principles underlie nearly all the branches of substantive law. A thorough understanding of the fundamentals of general contract law is absolutely essential to the student's success in the further prosecution of his studies. Every effort is made, by means of lectures and practical exercises, to prevent the great inherent difficulties of this subject from discouraging the beginner, but care is also taken that the student shall thoroughly understand the rules governing the validity of contracts as

touching the competency of parties, the form that may be necessary, the nature of the consent required and of the consideration needed to support a promise, and the legality of the object contemplated. An earnest attempt is made at this stage of the student's progress to induce him to look to reason and the principles of right and justice as the real basis of all sound rules of law. With this end in view, the reasons that underlie the important rules of general contract law are set forth and examined with care, and further elaborated and illustrated by the use of decided cases.

Text-Books.—Clark on Contracts; Hopkins's Cases on Contracts; the Professor's Notes.

3. AGENCY.

PROFESSOR STAPLES.

The study of the principles of general contract law having been completed, that of the special contract topic, agency, is next begun. The law of principal and agent owes its growing importance to the fact that practically all important commercial and industrial enterprises are now carried on by corporations, which can act only through agents. The student is first familiarized with the methods of creating an agency and with the distinction between agents and servants on one side and independent contractors on the other. The general rules determining the principal's liability for the acts of his agent are then explained. The circumstances under which a principal may become liable even for the unauthorized acts of his agent are considered as well as the anomalous rules fixing the rights and liabilities of an undisclosed principal under a contract made on his behalf. The peculiar power of special kinds of agents are studied chiefly through illustrative cases, which

are also freely used in illustration of other topics of this subject. The principal's liability in tort is considered only in those special cases which are peculiar to the relation of principal and agent.

Text-Books.—Huffcut on Agency (2d edition); Huffcut's Cases on Agency.

4. TORTS.

PROFESSOR BURKS.

Instruction on this subject is by the use of a text-book, by lectures and by cases selected on special features. The scope taken is that generally given by elementary text writers on the subject. This generally embraces actions of deceit, slander, libel, malicious prosecution, false imprisonment, assault and battery, trespass, nuisance and actions growing out of negligence. By far the most frequent of these actions are those growing out of negligence, and an effort will be made to give to this particular topic the consideration and attention its importance demands. Statutes abolishing the fellow-servant doctrine will also be given due attention.

Text-Books.—Cooley on Torts; Huffcut on Agency (Master and Servant.)

5. REAL PROPERTY.

PROFESSOR STAPLES.

The important subject of real property is taken up by the first year class with the beginning of the second term, and continued without interruption during the whole of that term. A series of introductory lectures is given upon the land tenures of the feudal system. The changes made in the nature and incidents of these feudal tenures, whether by judicial decision or legislative enactment, are then traced through the

later English tenures down to the mode of holding lands in the United States at the present day. Following this introduction comes a discussion of the several kinds of modern estates that may be held in land, with their incidents; whether corporeal or incorporeal; in fee, for life, or for years; in possession or in expectancy, as remainders and reversions. Especial attention is given to contingent remainders and executory interests, and the students are afforded frequent practice in distinguishing such contingent interests from vested estates. The requisites and incidents of the peculiar life estates of dower and curtesy are examined and distinguished, after which are treated the various methods of transferring interests in real estate, whether by conveyance, devise, lease, prescription or by virtue of the judgment of a court of law. The nature of the several kinds of liens upon real estate is explained, as well as the modes of creating and discharging them.

These and numerous related topics are illustrated by constant reference to decided cases, and the students are constantly drilled in applying the principles learned to hypothetical cases.

Text-Books.—Blackstone's Commentaries, Vol. II; Graves on Real Property; other text-books to be selected.

6. CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE.

PROFESSOR BURKS.

The method of instruction is the same as that pursued in the other subjects. Text-books, lectures and cases are all used in their appropriate places, and the subject is treated with the same degree of care and fullness that is devoted to other topics. On the more difficult subjects students are occasionally required to submit written opinions. Definitions form a

very important element in criminal law, and frequently furnish the key to the solution of some of the most difficult problems. These are critically examined and tested by decided cases.

The course in criminal procedure is designed to be as full and as realistic as possible. The case is dealt with in all of its phases, from the commission of the crime to the termination of the prosecution therefor. The preliminary subjects of arrest, with or without warrant, by an officer or private person, extradition, examination and commitment, and the like, are treated. Then follows the formation of the grand jury and the indictment or presentment. The student is then taught how to arraign the prisoner, enter pleas and conduct the trial throughout. These subjects are taught by requiring some student actually to arraign another in the lecture room, and the other to take the needed steps for his defence, down to the trial, and, when the subject has been sufficiently dealt with in lecture, including the preparation of the pleadings, the case is transferred to the moot court, where an actual trial is had in all its details as fully as if the life and liberty of a citizen were involved.

Text-Books.—Clark's Criminal Law (2d edition); Beale's Criminal Pleading and Practice; Selected Cases; Professor's Notes.

4. INTERNATIONAL LAW.

PROFESSOR LATANÉ.

In the course in international law the sovereignty, independence and equality of nations, and the general rules regulating the intercourse of sovereign states in times of peace and of war are considered, including such subjects as treaties,

diplomatic relations, the settlement of international disputes, the laws of war, and the rights and duties of belligerents and neutrals.

Text-Book.—Davis's International Law (2d edition).

8. PERSONAL PROPERTY.

PROFESSOR LONG.

Much of the law of personal property is treated under other specific topics such as bailments, wills, etc., but, in addition, a brief special course is also given. This includes principally the consideration of the nature of personal property, and how title thereto may be acquired or lost, as by gift, sale or otherwise.

Text-Book.—To be announced.

9. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

PROFESSOR LONG.

The course in constitutional law embraces a careful study of the federal constitution, as interpreted by the courts, including the consideration of the recent decisions growing out of the new colonial or imperialistic policy of the United States, and a thorough discussion of the subjects of interstate commerce, *ex post facto* laws, laws impairing the obligation of contracts, due process of law, eminent domain, the police power, etc. The more important common provisions of the state constitutions are also studied, it being believed that a knowledge of these is of especial importance to the practitioner. The bearing of both state and federal constitutions on the great question of trusts and monopolies will receive especial attention.

Text-Books.—Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law; Selected Cases.

10. NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

PROFESSOR STAPLES.

This course is begun by a lecture showing the origin and development of the law merchant as a branch of private international law, and how it became merged with the common law of England, bringing with it into the body of the common law some of its peculiar rules. Such of these rules as apply peculiarly to commercial paper are then explained as well as the important functions of the several kinds of negotiable instruments in the varied commercial transactions of the counting house, the bank and the clearing house. The form and requisites of negotiability, the rights and liabilities of the several parties to negotiable instruments, the rights of the holders of such instruments, are all carefully and thoroughly discussed. In connection with the common law rules governing negotiable contracts, constant reference is made to the provisions of the negotiable instrument law, which has been enacted in some twenty of the states of the union, in furtherance of the movement to promote uniformity of laws.

Text-Books.—Norton on Bills and Notes; Selected Cases.

11. INSURANCE.

PROFESSOR STAPLES.

The relatively recent origin of insurance law accounts for its unsettled condition, and renders especially necessary an attempt on the part of the instructor to weave a thread of consistent principles upon which can be strung the rightly decided cases, while those wrongly decided are discarded. Following a brief historical introduction, the lectures treat of the nature of the contract in general, its consummation, the form it assumes, the parties thereto, the peculiar doctrines as

to misrepresentation and concealment established in the law of insurance, the powers of agents of the insurer in regard to its contracts, and the principles determining the forfeiture of rights under the policy for breach of warranty, especial attention being given to an examination of the circumstances which will constitute a waiver of the insurer's right to claim a forfeiture or estop him from setting up a breach of warranty in defense of an action under the policy. In considering the construction of the terms of the insurance contract, the standard fire policy is taken up and studied, clause by clause. As far as time permits, the peculiarities of marine insurance are presented to the class, as well as those of the various special forms of insurance, such as boiler, plate-glass, employer's liability, guaranty and burglar insurance.

Text-Books.—To be selected.

SECOND YEAR COURSE.

1. COMMON LAW PLEADING AND PRACTICE; EQUITY PLEADING AND PROCEDURE.

PROFESSOR BURKS.

This subject presupposes an intimate acquaintance with substantive law. Pleading is an effort on the part of the pleader to state in an orderly way some ground of action or defense. In teaching this subject an effort is made to present its different features in the same order in which they will appear in practice, and in every way to make the subject as real as possible. There is no single text-book which adequately deals with the subject in this manner, and hence text-books are to a large extent discarded and the subject treated by outline lectures and illustrative cases. The initial lecture outlines the entire course, and all subsequent lectures simply work out the

details of the general plan. The student is supposed to be in his office when a client offers him a case. He must ascertain from the client his own relations, as well as those of the defendant, to the cause of complaint. The answers to these inquiries lead to a discussion of parties to actions, survivorship, assignability of causes of action, venue, and the manner in which parties sue or are sued. Having settled these questions, the attorney must next determine in what court he will sue, which involves the jurisdiction of courts, the kind of suit he will bring, forms of action, how he will bring it—the memorandum for the suit, who will issue the process and what becomes of it—involving the whole subject of process and its execution. The attorney must then file his declaration. This leads to a discussion of the forms of declarations or complaints, and of rules and rule days, and proceedings at the rules. He must then prepare for trial, and especially secure the attendance of witnesses.

In the meantime defendant has employed counsel. The latter must ascertain if the court has jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the parties. This leads to the discussion of dilatory pleas. Then come pleas to the merits of every kind. In making up the issues, there will, of necessity, be brought into operation the rules of pleading. After issue joined come the jury, statements of counsel, examination of witnesses, bills of exception, instructions of the court, argument of counsel, the verdict, modes of preventing judgment, the judgment, suspension of judgment, and all of the incidents of a trial at law. After judgment, writ of error in all of its phases and proceedings in the appellate court. After final judgment on the writ of error would follow executions, forthcoming bonds, interpleader proceedings, homestead and other exemptions. The student is also instructed as to mandamus, prohibition,

quo warranto, condemnation proceedings, and other matters of general inportance in practice. In every instance the usual statutory changes of the common law are pointed out, and as far as practicable the modes of procedure in the code states.

In addition to this instruction, the student is required to attend moot court once a week. The cases are selected by the judge, and students are assigned for the plaintiff and the defendant, and required to prepare the pleadings and conduct the case to a final judgement just as would be done in an actual trial. Witnesses are put on the stand to personate the actual witnesses, and are examined and cross-examined as upon an actual trial, and the whole procedure is made as realistic as possible.

In connection with this course the subject of equity pleading and procedure will be taken up after the completion of the course in equity jurisprudence. This course will be taught principally by lectures and practical work in the moot court.

Text-Books.—Stephen's Pleading (Andrew's Edition); Blackstone's Commentaries, Vols. 3 and 4; printed notes and questions on pleading and selected cases; Abbott's Civil Trial Brief.

Each student should bring the code of his own state.

2. CORPORATIONS.

PROFESSOR STAPLES.

The rapid increase in the number and size of corporations renders the law of corporations one of the most important subjects to which the student's attention may be given. The introductory lectures in this course set forth the nature of the corporation, the advantages and disadvantages connected with

giving corporate bodies special privileges in the conduct of commercial operations, and trace the development of industrial conditions that have promoted the growth of corporations to the extent exhibited in modern times. The students are then given practical lessons in the methods of promoting, chartering and organizing corporations, of issuing stock, whether common or preferred, and of raising loans by the issue of bonds, and in the numberless other details of business connected with the launching of corporations. The consequences resulting from the defective organization of corporations, the repeal or surrender of their charters, or the alienation of their franchises are considered as leading up to a careful examination of the principles of law and business involved in the reorganization and consolidation of corporations. The discussion of the consolidation of corporations naturally introduces the legal phase of the so-called "trust problem," which is treated in the light of the recent decisions growing out of the efforts made to enforce the various anti-trust laws. The rights and liabilities of the stockholder are then taken up; his right to dividends and to participation in the management of the corporation, and his liabilities to the corporation while solvent, and to the creditors of the corporation when it is insolvent. In connection with these subjects arise various questions as to the rights of members of the several kinds of mutual corporations, and as to the extent to which such rights are concluded by the adjudications of conventional tribunals established within the corporation. The effect of the insolvency of corporations are fully studied, together with the appointment and duties of receivers and the issue of receiver's certificates, and the relation borne by such certificates to prior liens upon the corporate property.

In addition to the course on private corporations as outlined above, a course on municipal corporations, quasi corporations and quasi public corporations is given by lectures and text-books.

Text-Books.—Clark on Corporations; Shepard's Cases on Corporations; The Professor's Notes; other text-books to be selected.

For Reference.—Thompson on Corporations; Dillon on Municipal Corporations.

3. PARTNERSHIP.

PROFESSOR LONG.

This course embraces a discussion of the definition, nature and distinguishing tests of a partnership; the rights, powers and liabilities of the partners *inter sese* and as to third persons; the management of the partnership business and property; and the dissolution of a partnership and the winding up of its affairs. Special attention is paid to the conflicting claims of partnership and individual creditors respectively to the partnership and individual assets upon dissolution.

Text-Book.—Shumaker Mechem on Partnership.

4. WILLS AND ADMINISTRATION.

PROFESSOR LONG.

This course embraces the subjects of what is a will, capacity to make wills, execution, revocation and revival of wills, appointment and qualification of executors and administrators, matters of probate, settlement of accounts, payment of debts, legacies, etc., and other kindred subjects.

Text-Book.—To be selected.

5. CIVIL LAW.

PROFESSOR LONG.

The recent acquisition by the United States from Spain of our insular possessions has greatly stimulated in this country the study of the civil law, which largely prevails in these islands. Moreover, this law forms the basis of the civil jurisprudence of the state of Louisiana and has largely affected that of other portions of our country formerly under French or Spanish dominion. It is deemed proper, therefore, to include among the studies of the second year a brief general course in the civil law, particularly with reference to its relation to the jurisprudence of England and America. This course is taught by a text-book supplemented by lectures.

Text-Book.—To be announced.

6. EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE.

PROFESSOR LONG.

In this course, after a discussion of the origin and growth of equity jurisprudence, the usual subjects of equitable titles, equitable rights and equitable remedies are taken up, especial attention being paid to such important subjects as trusts, fraud, specific performance, injunctions, partnership accounting, etc. This course is taught by a text-book, supplemented by lectures and by selected cases.

Text-Book.—Eaton on Equity.

7. EVIDENCE.

PROFESSOR BURKS.

Instruction on this subject is given by text-books, by lectures and by selected cases. The chief text-book used is Vol. I. of Wigmore's edition of Greenleaf (16th edition). The

scope of the subject, as taught, is fully set forth in the table of contents of that volume.

The examination and the cross-examination of witnesses is so far a study of the particular witness in each case that it is impossible to lay down general rules that can be safely relied on. It is a subject that may be learned, but cannot be taught —at least, not in theory. Certain general rules as to the nature of questions that may or may not be asked any witness are well established, and, of course, these are taught, but within permissible questions what not to ask a particular witness cannot be formulated into any general rule. This, among other features, is dwelt upon in the lectures, and pitfalls are pointed out to the student by illustrations drawn from actual observation or experience. Practical lessons are also given on this subject by cases conducted in the moot court.

With each assignment of the text several cases are also assigned for careful reading. The subject is illumined by lecture or by cases, or more generally by both. These lectures are very rarely formal discourses on the subject. They generally consist of informal explanations of the difficulties suggested, and most frequently occur after an answer has been given to a question which is either wrong in whole or in part, or is not such as to show a clear comprehension of the subject.

After the subject has been completely covered, a series of printed questions, with references to the text, lectures, or cases, for answers, is placed in the hands of the student, and, whenever practicable to do so, these are gone over with the students in the lecture room, and collateral questions are asked and explanations given.

Text-Books.—1 Greenleaf on Evidence (16th edition); Selected Cases; Professor's Notes; Printed Questions on Evidence; Abbott's Civil Trial Brief.

8. CONVEYANCING.

PROFESSOR BURKS.

This subject is taught entirely by lectures and by selected cases. The basis of these lectures is what may develop on the examination of a title. A form is given of a general index to deeds and wills, and of the index to the general index, and the student is taught where and how to find deeds, wills, judgments and liens of all kinds. He is then instructed in the method of getting the chain of title, and how to find intermediate conveyances and encumbrances. The course embraces forms of deeds, parties to deeds, essentials to the validity of deeds, acknowledgments, registry, possession as evidence of title, title acquired by descent or devise, judgments as liens, void judgments, liens by *lis pendens,* mortgages and deeds of trust, and mechanic's liens.

9. FEDERAL PROCEDURE.

PROFESSOR LONG.

This subject includes the study of the various federal courts, their constitution and jurisdiction, the concurrent or conflicting jurisdiction of federal and state courts, the removal of causes and practice and procedure in federal courts.

Text-Book.—Hughes on Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure.

EQUIPMENT.

TUCKER MEMORIAL HALL.

The law school occupies a separate building, known as the Tucker Memorial Hall, conveniently situated on the university grounds. This building was erected in 1900 in memory of the late John Randolph Tucker, a former dean of the law

school, with funds contributed in part by friends and admirers of that distinguished statesman and jurist.

The Memorial Hall is a handsome stone building, two stories in height. It contains three large lecture rooms capable of seating comfortably over one hundred students each, a large reading room, library room, and private offices for each of the professors. The building is heated by hot water and lighted by electricity.

LAW LIBRARY.

The law library occupies two rooms in the Tucker Memorial Hall. One is used as a general reading room. It is a large, well lighted room, handsomely furnished and containing Valentine's bust of John Randolph Tucker, besides several oil portraits of distinguished lawyers and jurists. In this room are revolving cases for such current periodicals, encyclopedias, digests and other reference books as are in most frequent use.

The other room is used altogether as a stack-room and contains about four thousand volumes.

Under the provisions of the will of the late Vincent L. Bradford, the generous benefactor of the law school, a considerable sum is each year available for the maintenance and improvement of the library. With the aid of this fund, in addition to the gift of Mr. Bradford's entire law library of more than a thousand volumes, and other substantial gifts, a good working library has been collected.

Besides standard text-books and works of reference, it contains most of the National Reporter System, the "American" series of re-reported cases, the Lawyers' Reports Annotated, the United States Reports, the reports of New York, Massachusetts and several other states, and an extensive collection of English reports.

The library is always open, and after dark is lighted by electricity. The librarian will render such aid as the students may need in their search for authorities and the use of the books; and one of the members of the faculty is usually at hand to give such further assistance as may be necessary.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

No one system of teaching, whether by text-books, cases or formal lectures, is exclusively employed, but the basis of instruction is the study of approved text-books supplemented by the use of decided cases. The study of the cases in connection with the text-books serves to illustrate the abstract principles of the law, and to impress them upon the memory, and by the actual use of the reports the student soon becomes familiar with them and learns how to use them. The library is in constant use by the students in connection with the regular work of the class-room, the moot court and the Bradford debating society, and they are also required, from time to time, to investigate special points of law, and to prepare opinions or briefs embodying the results of their investigation. Every effort is made to ground the student thoroughly in the principles of the law, and, at the same time, to give him such practical professional training as will prepare him for the practice of his profession. Daily oral examination is had upon the subjects assigned for study, in order to discover the difficulties of the student, and to test the accuracy of his knowledge. The recitation is acompanied with full explanation of the more important or difficult topics, and the student is encouraged to ask questions freely about matters which he does not understand. Formal lectures are delivered whenever the nature of the subject is such as to render this mode of instruction desirable. Experience has shown, however, that

in most cases better results may be obtained from informal discussions with the students than from formal discourses to them.

MOOT COURT.

In connection with the study of the law of procedure, much importance is attached to the work of the moot court, which is organized early in January of each year, and continues to the end of the term. In this court, the discussion of questions of substantive law is, as far as possible, avoided; and the attention of the student is directed to the preparation of forms for the conduct of actions at law and suits in equity from the original process to the final judgment or decree; to the issuance of attachments and executions; and to the rules governing appellate proceedings. The sessions of the moot court are held once a week or oftener (usually in the afternoon); and no effort is spared to invest these "feigned issues" with as much interest and value as possible.

LAW DEBATING SOCIETY.

The Bradford law debating society, composed of law students, meets once a week during the first and second terms for the discussion of legal questions arising in connection with the work of the class room. The discussion is conducted in the form of an argument of a case before an appellate court. Two students on each side, representing the supposed appellant and appellee, argue their respective sides of the question before a court composed of five members of the society. At the conclusion of the discussion, the court renders its opinion, after which the case is submitted to the society at large as a court of last resort. The questions for debate are furnished

by the professors, one of whom always presides at the meetings of the society, and after the debate renders an opinion upon the merits of the question. The work of this society has been found extremely interesting and valuable. Attendance at the meetings is optional, but every member of the first year's class is expected to serve both as counsel and as judge at least once during the session. The members of the second year's class are expected to attend and participate in the debates until the moot court is organized.

LAW EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations are in writing, and are held three times during the session, at the end of each of the three terms. For this purpose recitations are suspended one week about December 15; one week about March 25; and one week about June 5. In each case the examinations are final as to the subjects completed at the date of the examination. They are meant to be rigid, and require a thorough acquaintance with all the topics embraced in the course. No special examinations will be given except by express resolution of the faculty.

LAW DEGREE.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred upon those students who pass satisfactorily the examinations upon all the courses, or, in the case of students admitted to advanced standing, such examinations as are required by the law faculty. The candidate must have had at least two years of resident study at a law school of recognized standing, of which the last year must be spent at this university.

TEXT-BOOKS AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

All text-books needed can be purchased of the student agent appointed by the faculty.

The books of reference mentioned above need not be purchased, as students have access to them in the law library.

All students are requested to bring with them for reference the codes of their respective states, and the Virginia students are requested, if they can conveniently do so, to bring with them the last eight volumes of the Virginia Reports.

LAW ORATOR.

The graduating class are authorized by the faculty of the university to select one of their number as law orator, to deliver an oration on the final day of the session.

LAW SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two scholarships, provided by the board of trustees, are awarded at the discretion of the president to meritorious students desiring to enter the first year courses in law, in case such assistance should be deemed necessary.

EXPENSES.

The following is an estimate of the most important necessary expenses for the law student during the annual session of thirty-eight weeks:

	Low	Average	Liberal
Fees	105	105	105
Board	90	150	190
Books	35	35	35
	230	290	330

FEES.

For a single course (first or second year only) the fee is $105 for the session; for the double course (both classes the same session) the fee is $130 for the session. No charge is made for the diploma when taken. A student who takes a single course in law is permitted to attend classes in the academic departments of the university without charge.

A contingent fee of $5 is required of each student annually on entrance to cover any damages to university property for which students may be responsible. This deposit, or any unexpended part of it, is refunded after the close of the session, provided the student has not previously left the university without permission.

BOARD AND LODGING.

Board usually includes a furnished room, food, servant's attendance, fuel and lights, but not laundry.

At the Lees Dormitory, the price of rooms is variable, depending on location and grouping and on the number of occupants. Rates may be obtained by addressing the dean of the law school or the president of the university. Each room is furnished with a radiator, an electric light and the most important pieces of furniture; and bath room conveniences are provided in abundance on every floor. The occupants secure table board in the neighborhood.

At an inn, which is conducted under the control of the university near the entrance to the grounds, table board may be had at $3 per week or $12 per month.

At the Old Dormitory, which is partly occupied by a private family, accommodation may be had at $13 per month. This includes board, furnished room, servant's attendance, and

table board, but not fuel or lights. Table board alone here costs $11 per month.

At private houses in Lexington the price of board, including furnished room, fuel, lights, and servant's attendance varies from $13 to $22 or more, per month.

At private houses in the country around Lexington within two miles accommodation may be had for $10 per month, including fuel, lights and laundry. By obtaining board at the lowest rates, the necessary expenses of a law student who takes a single course, including tuition, fees, board, lodging, attendance, fuel and lights, but exclusive of pocket money, books and clothing, may be reduced to about $230 for the session of nine months. For those who take the double course, $25 must be added to this estimate.

SYNOPSIS OF WORK.

The synopsis of work for the scholastic year is subject to such change as may be suggested by the needs of the department. If this be necessary due preliminary notice will be given.

The law school opens at the same time with the academic departments of the university, the next session beginning Thursday, September 13, 1906.

For additional information on any point, address

MARTIN P. BURKS, Dean.

or, GEORGE H. DENNY, President,

Lexington, Va.

SYNOPSIS OF WORK FOR FIRST YEAR.

	9 to 10:30	10:30 to 12	1 to 2
FIRST TERM	MON., WED., FRI. Professor Long Introductory Law Domestic Relations Bailments and Carriers TU., TH., SAT. Professor Staples Contracts; Agency	MON., WED., FRI. Professor Burks Torts	
SECOND TERM	DAILY Professor Staples Real Property	MON., WED., FRI. Professor Burks Criminal Law	TH. AND SAT. Professor Latané International Law
THIRD TERM	DAILY Professor Staples Negotiable Instruments; Insurance	TU., TH., SAT. Professor Long Personal Property Constitutional Law	

SYNOPSIS OF WORK FOR SECOND YEAR.

	9 to 10:30	10:30 to 12	12 to 1:30
FIRST TERM		TU., TH., SAT. Professor Long Wills and Admintration Partnership	MON., WED., FRI. Professor Staples Corporations TU., TH., SAT. Professor Burks Pleading and Practice
SECOND TERM		TU., TH., SAT. Professor Burks Pleading and Practice	DAILY, except TH. and SAT. and on those days from 12 to 1 Professor Long Civil Law; Equity
THIRD TERM		MON., WED., FRI. Professor Long Federal Procedure	DAILY Professor Burks Evidence Conveyancing

FINAL EXERCISES 1905.

SUNDAY, JUNE 11.

Baccalaureate Sermon, by Rev. W. H. Marquess, D. D., of Louisville, Kentucky.

Address before the Young Men's Christian Association, by Rev. James I. Vance, D. D., of Newark, New Jersey.

MONDAY, JUNE 12.

Joint Celebration of the Literary Societies.

President, M. T. McClure, Jr. .....Graham Lee Society
Orator, F. M. Martin, ...Graham Lee Society
Orator, W. F. Semple, ...Washington Society
Orator, P. J. Phillips, ...Graham Lee Society
Orator, H. C. Tillman, Medalist.....Washington Society

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

Address before the Alumni Association by Hon. Thomas J. Kernan, '73, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

Address before the Literary Societies, by Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Greensboro, Alabama.

Law Class Oration, by Robert Le Wright Browning, of Maysville, Kentucky.

Valedictory Address, by Eli Moffatt Millen, of Rosemark, Tennessee.

HONORARY DEGREES.

Doctor of Laws.

Hon. Robert S. McCormick, of Paris.
Hon. Isidor Straus, of New York.
Professor W. H. Pleasants, Hollins Institute.

Doctor of Divinity.

Rev. Berryman Green, Theological Seminary of Virginia.

ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL DEGREES.

Master of Arts.

John Lawrence Daniel, B. A. . . . . Virginia
Willard Neal Grubb, B. A. . . . . Virginia
Mosby Garland Perrow, B. A. . . . . Virginia

Bachelor of Arts.

Oscar Vance Armstrong, ... West Virginia
Charles Robert Adams . . . . . Virginia
John West Addison . . . . . Virginia
Edmund Simpson Boice . . . . . Virginia
Malcolm Duncan Campbell . . . . . Virginia
William Arthur Dudley . . . . . Virginia
David Andrew Dutrow . . . . . Virginia
Frank Rosebro Flournoy . . . . . Maryland
Walter Donaldson Hereford . . . . . West Virginia
Emerson Wyntoun Kelly . . . . . Virginia
Edwin Carter Landis . . . . . Tennessee
Robert Alberti Lapsley, Jr. . . . . Virginia
Frank Abbott Magruder . . . . . Virginia
Frank May Martin . . . . . Arkansas
Eli Moffatt Millen . . . . . Tennessee

George Warren Morris . . . . . Virginia
Albert Dornin Pettyjohn . . . . . Virginia
Harry Montgomery Tardy . . . . . Virginia
Joseph Lawrence Wysor . . . . . Virginia
Leander McCormick Williams . . . . . Virginia

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

James Douglas Causey . . . . . Virginia
Robert White McCrum . . . . . Virginia
Daniel Chambers Miller . . . . . Virginia
John Alexander Moore . . . . . Virginia
James Henry Waugh . . . . . Virginia
Americus Frederic White, B A., M. A. . West Virginia

BACHELOR OF LAW.

David Meade Bernard . . . . . Virginia
Thomas Alexander Bledsoe . . . . . Virginia
Smith Rufus Brittingham . . . . . Virginia
Robert Le Wright Browning . . . . . Kentucky
David Alexander Bradham . . . . . South Carolina
Martin Parks Burks, Jr. . . . . Virginia
Harvey Cook Crabill . . . . . Indiana
Thomas Reese English, Jr . . . . . Virginia
Ira Calvin Green . . . . . West Virginia
Lonnie Damon Howell . . . . . Florida
Andrew Lewis Jones . . . . . Virginia
Edward Southard Shields . . . . . Virginia
Richard Cralle Stokes . . . . . Virginia
Robert Walker Withers . . . . . Virginia

HONORARY APPOINTMENTS.

ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIPS.

Taylor Scholarship:
Louis Tilghman Stoneburner, Jr. . Virginia
Young Scholarship:
Richard Buckner Spindle, Jr. . Virginia
James J. White Scholarship:
William Leland Lord . . Kentucky
Mapleson Scholarship:
John West Addison . . . Virginia
Franklin Scholarship:
Basil Maxwell Manly . . Virginia
Vincent L. Bradford Scholarship:
Lee Smith . . . Tennessee
Luther Seevers Birely Scholarship:
Brent Elmer Clark . . . Virginia
Howard Houston Fellowship:
Americus Frederic White . West Virginia

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

In the Department of Chemistry:
Harry Lee Kidd . . Virginia
In the Department of Civil Engineering:
Harry Willard Miller . . Maryland
In the Department of Economics and Political Science:
Lucius Junius Desha . . Kentucky
In the Department of English:
Richard Washburn Hynson, Dist. of Columbia
In the Department of Geology and Biology:
William Elliott Jones . . Virginia
In the Department of History:
Robert Camillus Glass . . Virginia

In the Department of Latin:
Joel Jackson Devenport Rodgers . Alabama
In the Department of Modern Languages:
Jesse George Newton . . Texas
In the Department of Physics:
Abner Earl Griffith . . . Virginia

PRIZES.

Santini Prize Medal:
Walter Donaldson Hereford . West Virginia
Orator's Medal:
Henry Cumming Tillman South Carolina
Law Libarian:
John Alexander Watson . . . Virginia

CERTIFICATES FOR SESSION 1904-1905.

LATIN.

M. A. GRADE.

Daniel, J. L., Va.
Eggleston, J. W., Va.
Hobson, C. N., Ky.
Manly, B. M., Va.
Smith, Lee, Tenn.
Spindle, R. B., Jr., Va.
Wampler, I. S., Va.

PASS.

Campbell, M. D., Va.
Dutrow, D. A., Va.
Hudson, W. R., Va.
Millen, E. M., Tenn.
Ray, W. A., Tex.
Witt, R. E., Va.

FRENCH.

M. A. GRADE.

Bitzer, E. W., Va.
Clark, B. E., Va.
Eggleston, J. W., Va.
Sloan, T. D., W. Va.
Withers, A. M., Va.

PASS.

Magruder, F. A., Va.
McCrum, J. T., Va.
Morse, H. R., Mass.
Pipes, D. W., Jr., La.

GERMAN.

M. A. GRADE.

Bitzer, E. W., Va.
Desha, L. J., Ky.
Dudley, W A., Va.
Herman, M. M., Va.
Iden, V. G., Va.
Knott, J. O., Va.

PASS.

Foster, W. S., Va.
Railing, W. F., Md.
Reveley, W. A., Va.
Tardy, H. M., Va.

ENGLISH.

M. A. GRADE.

Daniel, J. L., Va.
Flournoy, F. R., Md.
Grubb, W. N., Va.
McClure, M. T., Jr., Va.

PASS.

Campbell, M. D., Va.
Williams, L. McC., Va.

PHILOSOPHY

M. A. GRADE.

Addison, J. W., Va.
Armstrong, O. V., W. Va.
Knott, J. O., Va.
McClure, M. T., Jr., Va.

PASS

Millen, E. M., Tenn.
Reveley, W. A., Va.
Trimble, K. W., Va.
Williams, L. McC., Va.

HISTORY.

M. A. GRADE.

Grubb, W. N., Va.
Kidd, H. L., Va.
Wampler, I. S., Va.

PASS.

Magruder, F. A., Va.
Steves, A., Jr., Tex.
Wysor, J. L., Va.

ECONOMICS.

M. A GRADE.

Boice, E. S., Va.
Chafee, J. J., Ga.
Dudley, W. A., Va.
Glass, P. P., Va.
Grubb, W. N., Va.
Semple, W. F., Ind. T.

PASS.

Moffett, E. M., Va.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

M. A GRADE.

Adams, C. R., Va.
Daniel, J. L., Va.
Grubb, W. N., Va.
Light, C. P., Va.
Semple, W. F., Ind. T.
Tardy, H. M., Va.

PASS.

Moomaw, H. M., Va.
Wysor, J. L., Va.

MATHEMATICS.

M. A GRADE.

Caskie, J. R., Va.
Daniel, J. L., Va.
Dotson, F. T., W. Va.
Hubbard, T. B., Ala.
Ritenour, J. T., Va.
Roeser, E. B., Md.
Tardy, H. M., Va.
Withers, A. M., Va.
Witt, R. E., Va.

PASS.

Crawford, F. R., Va.
Dunlap, W. H., Va.
Handley, H. L., Va.
Moore, J. A., Va.
Whip, G. W. P., Md.

PHYSICS.

M. A GRADE.

Dunlap, W. H., Va.
White, A. F., W. Va.

PASS.

Moore, J. A., Va.
Roeser, E. B., Md.

CHEMISTRY.

M. A GRADE.

Adams, C. R., Va.
Flournoy, F. R., Md.
Perrow, M. G., Va.
Waugh, J. H., Va.

PASS.

Dudley, W. A., Va.

GEOLOGY.

M. A. GRADE.

Waugh, J. H., Va.

PASS.

Payne, L. C., Va.

BIOLOGY.

M. A. GRADE.

Campbell, M. D., Va.
Daniel, J. L., Va.
Hudson, W. R., Va.
Perrow, M. G., Va.
Tardy, H. M., Va.

PASS.

Dudley, W. A., Va.
Engle, C. A., W. Va.
Magruder, F. A., Va.
Millen, E. M., Tenn.
Williams, L. McC., Va.
Wysor, J. L., Va.

ENGINEERING.

M. A. GRADE.

Dunlap, W. H., Va.
McCrum, R. W., Va.
Miller, D. C., Va.
Waugh, J. H., Va.
White, A. F., W. Va.

PASS.

Moore, J. A., Va.

REGISTER OF STUDENTS.

The letter following the figure in parenthesis denotes the school in which the student is enrolled; *A*, Academic; *E*, Engineering; *L*, Law.

NAME — SESSION — HOME

Adams, Charles Robert.....(4)*A*....Winchester, Va.
Chemistry 12, 13.

Addison, John West.....(5)*A*.....Accomac, Va.
(B. A. Washington and Lee University).
French 2, English 3, 5, Biology 2, 3.

Alderson, Edwin LeRoy.....(1)*E*.....Baltimore, Md.
German 2, English 1, Mathematics 2, Graphics, Surveying.

Allan, John Preston.....(7)*A*.....Lexington, Va.
(B. A. Washington and Lee University.)
History 2, 4, 6, Political Science 1, Economics 1.

Allen, Harvey.....(1)*A*.....Staunton, Va.
Latin 2, English 1, Economics 1, Mathematics 1.

Anderson, David Lawrence.....(1)*A*....Soochow, China.
German 1, English 2, Mathematics 1, Chemistry 1.

Anderson, Herbert.....(2)*A*...Franklin, W. Va.
French 2, Philosophy 1, Mathematics 1, Biology 2, 3.
Chemistry 1.

Anderson, Lawrence Alexander...(2)*A*.....Lynchburg, Va.
German 2, Political Science 1, Economics 1, Mathematics 2
Chemistry 1.

Anthony, John William, Jr.....(1)*A*.....Lynch's, Va.
German 1, English 1, Mathematics 1, Chemistry 1.

Axelroth, Harry Reiss.....(1)*L*...Philadelphia, Pa.
Law. 1.

NAME SESSION HOME

Bagley, Charles Frank.....(3)*A*..Fayetteville, Tenn
Latin 3, French 1, English 2, Biology 1, Chemistry 1.

Bagley, Thomas Owen, Jr.....(3)*E*..Fayetteville, Tenn.
Mathematics 3, Engineering 3, Physics 1, Geology 1.

Bagley, Charles Benedict, Jr....(1)*E*..Fayetteville, Tenn.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Graphics, Geology 1, Chemistry 1.

Baker, Henry Manuel .....(1)*E*.....Winchester, Va.
French 2, English 1, Economics 1, Chemistry 1.

Baldwin, William Wright .....(1)*L*....Winchester, Va.
Law 1.

Bandy, Henry Matthew .....(1)*L*.....Salem, Va.
Law 1, 2.

Bartenstein, Fred .....(2)*E*.....Warrenton, Va.
French 1, Mathematics 2, Surveying, Physics 1.

Bateman, Richard Mitchell .....(1)*A*..Spartanburg, S. C.
English 2, Economics 1, Mathematics 1.

Batten, Grover Aaron .....(1)*A*..Lost Creek, W. Va.
Latin 1, Greek 1, English 1, Mathematics 1, Chemistry 1.

Beatty, Virgil Stanton.....(1)*L*....Beattyville, Ky.
Law 1.

Beitel, Albert, Jr.....(1)*A*..San Antonio, Tex.
English 1, Economics 1, Mathematics 2.

Beitel, Jesse John.....(1)*A*..San Antonio, Tex.
English 1, History 4, Economics 1, Mathematics 1.

Bell, Dennis Rogers.....(2)*A*...Birmingham, Ala.
German 1, English 2, Philosophy 1, Geology 1, Chemistry 1.

Benson, Theodore Booton.....(1)*L*.....Grifton, Md.
Law. 1.

Berry, Richard Frame.....(2)*A*.....Luray, Va.
German 1, English 2, History 1, Political Science 1,
Economics 2, Oral Debates.

Bierer, John Michael, Jr.....(1)*E*...Front Royal, Va.
German 1, Mathematics 2, Graphics, Surveying, Chemistry 1.

NAME SESSION HOME

Birkhead, Ora Earle.....(1)*A*.....Webb City, Mo.
English 1, History 5, Biology 1, Chemistry. 1.

Bitzer, Emory West.....(3)*A*.....Leesburg, Va.
(M. D. University of Virginia.)
English 2, Chemistry 2, 3.

Blain, Robert Waller.....(4)*A*.....Covesville, Va.
(A. B. Washington and Lee University)
German 1, History 1, 4, Philosophy 4, 7, Biology 2, 3.

Bledsoe, Rosewell Page.....(2)*A*....Lexington, Va.
French 1, English 2, Mathematics 2, Chemistry 2, 3.

Bledsoe, William Randolph.....(5)*A*.....Lexington, Va.
English 3, Political Science 2, Economics 2, Biology 2.

Bohannon, Sydnor.....(2)*L* Lamberts Point, Va.
Law 2.

Bootay, Walter Neilson.....(1)*A*.....New York City
French 1, German 1, English 3, History 1, 5.

Borchardt, Bernard Fendig.....(1)*A*.....Tampa, Fla.
English 1, History 1, Economics 1, Mathematics 1.

Boxley, Littleberry James.....(1)*A*.....Roanoke, Va.
English 1, History 1, Economics 1.

Boyer, Donald Palmer.....(1)*A*...Glen Wilton, Va.
Latin 1, English 1, Mathematics 1, Greek 1.

Brown, Robert Allen.....(1)*A*.....Wytheville, Va.
German 1, English 1, Mathematics 1, Chemistry 1.

Brown, Robert Roswell.....(1)*L*.....Elgin, Ill.
Law 1.

Bryant, Louis Paul.....(2)*A*...New Orleans, La.
French 2, English 3, Political Science 1, Economics 1, Philosophy 1, Mathematics 1, Chemistry 2, 3.

Buchanan, Eugene Hutcheson.....(1)*E*....Brownsburg, Va.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Graphics, Physics 1.

Buchanan, John Preston.....(2)*A*.....Marion, Va.
French 2, Mathematics 2, History 4, Economics 2.

Name	Session	Home
Burnett, Henry Prince	(1)*L*	Willis, Va.
	Law 1.	
Campbell, Charles Newton	(4)*L*	Charlestown, W. Va.
	Law 2.	
Campbell, John Lyle, Jr.	(1)*A*	Lexington, Va.
	German 1, English 1, History 1, Mathematics 1.	
Caperton, George Henry, Jr.	(4)*E*	Fire Creek, W. Va.
	French 1, English 3, Physics 4, 5, Geology 2, Chemistry 11.	
Caraballo, Martin, Jr.	(1)*L*	Tampa, Fla.
	Law 1.	
Carpenter, James Clivie, Jr.	(2)*A*	Clifton Forge, Va.
	English 3, History 1, Political Science 1, Economics 1.	
Caskie, James Randolph	(3)*A*	Lynchburg, Va.
	Latin 2, English 2, History 1, Oral Debates, Biology 2, 3.	
Cather, Thomas Russell	(1)*A*	Chambersville, Va.
	Latin 2, French 2, English 1, Mathematics 2.	
Cave, William Walter	(5)*L*	Madison, Va.
	Law 2.	
Champe, Lewis Coleston	(1)*E*	Lexington, Va.
	English 1, Mathematics 2, Graphics, Chemistry 1.	
Chandler, Algernon Huston	(1)*E*	Harrisonburg, Va.
	English 1, Mathematics 2, Graphics, Surveying, Physics 2, 4.	
Chatham, Robert Hood	(1)*A*	Dallas, Texas
	German, English 1, History 1, Mathematics 1.	
Clark, Brent Elmer	(3)*E*	Winchester, Va.
	English 1, Engineering 4, Geology 2, Chemistry 2, 3, 4a, 8, 10, 13.	
Claudy, John William	(1)*A*	Baltimore, Md.
	Latin 1, Greek 1, English 1, Economics 1.	
Clendening, Howard Newton	(2)*E*	Bunker Hill, W. Va.
	French 1, Mathematics 2, Surveying, Physics 2, Chemistry 2, 3.	
Cole, Jefferson Davis	(1)*A*	Monroe, La.
	English 1, History 1, Economics 1, Mathematics 1.	

NAME SESSION HOME

Collins, Lawrence Marcus.....(1)*E*.....Wynne, Ark.
English 1, Mathematics 2, Graphics, Chemistry 1.

Collins, Philip Erwin.....(2)*A*.....Tampa, Fla.
English 2, Political Science 1, Economics 1, Philosophy 2, Chemistry 1.

Cooper, Leroy.....(1)*E*.....Kirkwood, Mo.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Graphics, Chemistry 1.

Cooper, Waller Raymond.....(4)*A*....Centreville, Ala.
Latin 3, English 3, Philosophy 1, Physics 1, Chemistry 1.

Copenhaver, Marvin.....(2)*A* Seven Mile Ford, Va.
Spanish, Economics 1, Mathematics 2, Physics 1, Chemistry 1.

Cover, Eugene Russell.....(2)*A*.....Elkton, Va.
Latin 1, French 1, History 1, Economics 1, Philosophy 1, Chemistry 2, 3.

Crabill, Roy Mark.....(1)*E*...Toms Brook, Va.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Graphics, Physics 1, Chemistry 1.

Crawford, Francis Randolph.....(3)*A*.....Kernstown, Va.
German 2, Political Science 2, Economics 1, Oral Debates, Mathematics 3, Chemistry 2, 3, French 1.

Crews, Robert Henry.....(1)*L*..Hillsboro, N. Mex.
Law 1.

Crockett, Carl Converse.....(1)*A*.....Wilmore, Ky.
Greek 3, English 2, 3, History 2, Philosophy 2, 4, 5, 6.

Curtis, Robert Mason.....(1)*E*.....Warrenton, Va.
Spanish, Mathematics 1, Graphics, Chemistry 1.

Daingerfield, Foxhall Alexander, Jr. (1) *E*...Lexington, Ky.
English 2, History 4, Mathematics 1, Chemistry 1.

Dale, John Richard, Jr.....(1)*A*....Texarkana, Ark.
English 1, Latin 1, Chemistry 1.

Davis Summers.....(1)*A*.....Louisville, Ky.
Latin 1, English 1, Economics 1.

Davis, William Couch, Jr.....(1)*E*...West Point, Va.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Graphics, Chemistry 1.

NAME SESSION HOME

Dawkins, Crowell.....(1)*A*....Tallahassee, Fla.
Latin 2, Greek 2, English 1, Mathematics 1.

Deaver, Mason Crebs.....(2)*A*.....Lexington, Va.
Philosophy 1, History 1.

de Beaumont, Adrien Victor Louis Réné
(2)*A*....Stevenson, S. C.
French 2, History 4, 5, Philosophy 4, 7.

Deets, Edward Henderson.....(2)*A*....Clarksburg, Md.
German 1, Mathematics 2, Graphics, Physics 2, 4, Chemistry 2.

Denman, Clarence Earl.....(1)*L*. Fredericktown, Ohio
Law 1.

Denman, Kester Walker.....(1)*A*.....Lufkin, Tex.
Latin 1, English 1, History 1, Mathematics 1.

Desha, Lucius Junius.....(3)*A*....Cynthiana, Ky.
French 2, Economics 2, Philosophy 1, Geology 1, Chemistry 8, 9, 10, 11.

DeVane, Dozier Adolphus.....(1)*A*... Plant City, Fla.
English 2, History 5, Political Science 1, Economics 1, Philosophy 1.

Dexter, Charles Edwin.....(3)*E*.....Hampton, Va.
French 2, Engineering 3, Physics 2, 4, Geology 1.

Diamond, Sydney Hamilton.....(1)*L*....Tallahassee, Fla.
Law 1.

Dinges, Donnell Crutchfield.....(1)*A*...Alexandria, Tenn.
Latin 1, Greek 1, English 1, Mathematics 1.

Dominick, George Jackson, Jr....(1)*A*...Birmingham, Ala.
French 1, History 4, Economics 1, Mathematics 1, Chemistry 1.

Dodd, Ralph Anderson.....(2)*A*.....Abell, Va.
English 2, Biology 1, 2, 3, Chemistry 2, 3.

Dotson, Frank Thomas.....(4)*E*..Lewisburg, W. Va.
German 1, Engineering 4, Physics 3, Chemistry.

NAME SESSION HOME

Doul, Walter Newcomer.....(1)*A*..Beaver Creek, Md.
Latin 2, English 1, History 5, Economics 1, Mathematics 2, Greek 1.

Dow, Hiram Millett.....(1)*L*.....Brice, N. Mex.
Law 1.

Dulaney, Fred.....(2)*E*.....Bristol, Tenn.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Chemistry 1.

Dunlap, Walter Hanna.....(4)*E*....Lexington, Va.
English 2, Economics 1, Geology 2, Chemistry 2, 3.

Dunn, William Ransom Johnson..(3)*E*...Birmingham, Ala.
French 1, Mathematics 2, Graphics, Surveying, Physics 2, 4 Geology 1, Chemistry 8, 10, 13.

Durrance, Francis Marvin.....(1)*L*.....Arcadia, Fla.
Law 1.

Dutrow, Lester Boyd.....(1)*E*..Harrisonburg, Va.
German 2, Mathematics 2, Graphics, Surveying Physics 2, 4.

Dwiggins, Charles Ivie.....(1)*A*.. Petersburg, Tenn.
Latin 2, French 1, English 2, History 1, Mathematics 1.

Dyer, John Mason.....(1)*A*....Morganfield, Ky.
German 1, English 1, History 5, Mathematics 1, Chemistry 1, Economics 1.

East, Ewin Gray.....(3)*A*.....Raphine, Va.
French 1, Economics 1, Mathematics 3, Physics 1, Chemistry 1 Geology 1.

East, William Addison.....(1)*E*.....Raphine, Va.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Graphics, Physics 1.

Effinger, George Washington.....(1)*A*..Harrisonburg, Va.
Latin 2, German 2, English 1, History 1, Economics 1.

Eggleston, John William.....(2)*A* Charlotte C. H., Va.
English 3, Economics 1, Geology 1, Biology 2, 3, Physics 1.

Eggleston, Samuel Daniel.....(1)*A* Charlotte C. H., Va.
Latin 1, German 1, English 1, Mathematics 1.

NAME SESSION HOME

Engelhardt, Samuel Martin.....(3)*A*...Montgomery, Ala.
Greek 2, History 4, Philosophy 1, Biology 2, 3, Chemistry 1.

Engle, Carrol Anderson.....(4)*A* Harpers Ferry, W. Va.
French 1, Spanish, Economics 1.

Faulk, Nattie Frank.....(1)*L*.....Athens, Tex.
Law 1.

Faulkner, Jacob Olin.....(2)*A*....Winchester, Va.
Latin 2, Germ..n 2, English 2, Political Science 1, Philosophy 1, Biology 1.

Firebaugh, Robert McElwee.....(2)*A*
Rockbridge Baths, Va.
Latin 1, Greek 1, English 1, History 1, Philosophy 1, Biology 1.

Firey, Carl Roswell.....(1)*A*....Aberdeen, S. D.
English 1, History 1, Mathematics 1, Economics 1.

Flannagan, John William, Jr.....(2)*L*.....Huon, Va.
Law 1.

Fleming, Saunders.....(2)*A*....Lynchburg, Va.
French 1, English 3, Biology 1, Chemistry 2, 3.

Forney, Adrian Kenneth.....(2)*E*....Rock Hill, S. C.
Spanish, Mathematics 2, Surveying, Physics 1, Geology 1, Chemistry 8.

Forrer, John Jacob.....(1)*E*..Harrisonburg, Va.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Graphics, Chemistry 1.

Frazer, Robert Walter.....(1)*A*.....Tupelo, Miss.
German 1, English 1, History 1.

Gabriel, Grover Cleveland.....(1)*A*.....Cearfoss, Md.
Latin 1, Greek 1, German 1, English 1, Philosophy 1, Mathematics 2.

Gassman, Harry Word.....(2)*A*..Hedgesville, W. Va.
Latin 2, English 2, Oral Debates, Biology 1, Philosophy 1, Greek 1.

Gassman, Isaac Paul.....(1)*L*.....Elkins, W. Va.
Law 1.

NAME SESSION HOME

Ghiselin, Samuel Brown Morrison..(1)*A*
Shepherdstown, W. Va.
Latin 1, Greek 1, English 1, Mathematics 1.

Givens, Morris Marion.....(1)*L*.....Tampa, Fla.
Law 1.

Glasgow, Charles Spears.....(1)*A*.....Lexington, Va.
Latin 1, German 1, English 1, History 1, Mathematics 1.

Glass, Paulus Powell.....(3)*A*.....Lynchburg, Va.
French 1, German 1, English 3, Political Science 2, Mathematics 1, Chemistry 2, 3.

Glass, Robert Camillus.....(2)*A*....Lynchburg, Va.
French 2, German 1, English 3, Political Science 1, Economics 2.

Godwin, James Matthew.....(2)*A*.Fort Spring, W. Va,
English 2, 5, History 5, Political Science 1, Economics 1, Oral Debates.

Gordon, Lewis Coleman.....(2)*E*.....Lexington, Mo.
German 1, Political Science 1, Mathematics 2, Surveying, Physics 1, Chemistry 2, 3.

Gott, Ernest Frederick.....(2)*A*.....Hinton, W. Va.
Latin 1, French 1, German 2, Philosophy 1, Biology 1, Chemistry 1.

Gravely, Julian Stuart.....(2)*A*.....Wytheville, Va.
German 1, English 2, Mathematics 1, Physics 1, Chemistry 1.

Green, Barbee Marcellus.....(2)*E*..Lewisburg, W. Va.
Engineering 3, Physics 1, Geology 1, Chemistry 2, 3.

Green, Clyde Lafayette.....(3)*E*....Mt. Jackson, Va.
Engineering 3, Physics 2, Chemistry 2, 3.

Griffith, Abner Earle.....(2)*E*...Front Royal, Va.
German 1, Mathematics 3, Engineering 3, Physics 3, 5, Geology 1.

Grimes, Archibald McGruder,.....(2)*A*.....Concord, Ky.
English 2, Political Science 1, Mathematics 1.

Grosboll, Powell Jepson.....(1)*L*....Petersburg, Ill.
Law 1.

NAME SESSION HOME

Gwathmey, Devall Langhorne.....(1)*A*.....Norfolk, Va.
Latin 2, English 1, History 1, Mathematics 1, Graphics.

Hagood, Rufus Hanson, Jr.....(1)*A*..Birmingham, Ala
German 1, English 1, Mathematics 1.

Hamilton, James Clarence.....(3)*L* Fayetteville, W. Va.
Law 2.

Handley, Harvey Lockhart.....(3)*E*..Lewisburg, W. Va.
English 1, Engineering 4, Physics 3, 5, Geology 1, Chemistry 1.

Hanna, Curtis Miller.....(1)*L*..Charleston, W. Va.
Law 1.

Hardy, Pliny Hamilton.....(1)*A*...New Olreans, La.
German 1, English 1, History 5, Chemistry 1.

Hardway, Edward Victor.....(1)*L*.....Zéla, W. Va.
Law 1.

Harper, Luther Duke.....(2)*E*....Elm City, N. C.
German 1, Engineering 3, Physics 2, 4, Geology 1, Chemistry 2, 3.

Harrison, Fred Nash.....(1)*E*.....Danville, Va.
German 1, English 1, Mathematics 1, Graphics.

Havlin, Thomas Newell.....(2)*E*.....St. Louis, Mo.
English 3, German 2, Mathematics 2, Surveying, Physics 1
Chemistry 2, 3, 8.

Herman, Moses Milton.....(3)*A*.....Danville, Va.
French 2, English 3, History 1, 5, Chemistry 2, 3.

Herzog, Alva Louis.....(2)*L*...Jacksonville, Fla.
(B. A. East Florida Seminary)
Law 2.

Higginbotham, Beverly Morris....(2)*E*...Buena Vista, Va.
French 1, Surveying, Geology 1, Chemistry 2, 3.

Hill, David Hamme.....(2)*E* Shepherdstown, W. Va.
French 2, Mathematics 2, Surveying, Physics 2, 4, Geology 1.

Hill, Thomas Daniel.....(1)*A*....Aubrey, Texas.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Graphics, Chemistry 1.

NAME SESSION HOME

Hobson, Charles Nourse.....(4)*A*....Frankfort, Ky.
German 2, English 3, History 5, Economics 1, Chemistry 2, 3, Oral Debates.

Hobson, John Peyton, Jr.....(1)*A*.....Frankfort, Ky.
Latin 1, Greek 2, English 1, Mathematics 2.

Hoge, Edward Augustus Clyde...(2)*E*..Washington, D C.
Mathematics 3, Engineering 3, Physics 3, 5, Chemistry 1.

Hoge, William Lacy.....(3)*E*.....Louisville, Ky.
French 2, Mathematics 3, Surveying, Engineering 3, Geology 1, Chemistry 2, 3.

Holland, Lee Pretlow.....(3)*A*.....Suffolk, Va.
French 1, German 2, English 3, Political Science 2, Geology 2, Chemistry 1.

Holloway, Hampden Sidney.....(1)*A*....Henderson, Ky.
Latin 1, French 1, German 2, English 5, French 2.

Holtz, Albert Staley.....(1)*A*....Thurmont, Md.
English 2, History 1, 5, Political Science 1, Economics 1, Philosophy 1.

Hood, Walter Manly.....(1)*A*..Birmingham, Ala.
German 1, English 1, Mathematics 1, Chemistry 1.

Hooper, William Powell.....(2)*A*...Cartersville, Va.
Latin 2, Greek 2, English 2, French 1, History 2, Biology 1.

Hopkins, Abner Kilpatrick.....(2)*A*....Mt. Clinton, Va.
Greek 1, 2, English 2, History 2, Political Science 1.

Houser, Aubrey Alphin.....(1)*A*...Rocky Point, Va.
English 1, History 1, Mathematics 1, Chemistry 1.

Howell, James Harden.....(2)*L*..Waynesville, N. C.
Law 1, 2.

Hubbard, Thomas Brannon.....(3)*A*...Montgomery, Ala.
Latin 2, French 2, History 1, Political Science 1, Philosophy 1, Biology 1, Chemistry 2, 3.

Huddle, Marco Carson.....(2)*L*.....Corinth, Va.
Law.

NAME — SESSION — HOME

Hudson, William Rutledge.....(4)*A*.....Luray, Va.
French 2, German 1, Political Science 1, Physics 1, Chemistry 2, 3.

Humm, Robert Daniel,.....(1)*L*.....Frederick, Md.
Law 1.

Humphreys, Ewing Sloan.....(1)*E*.....Lexington, Va.
English 1, Mathematics 2, Graphics, Chemistry 1.

Hunter, Edmund Pendleton.....(2)*L*.....Bel Air, Md.
Law 2.

Hutcheson, Robert Steele.....(1)*A* Rockbridge Baths, Va.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Biology 1, Chemistry 1.

Hutson, Albert Rawlings.....(1)*E*.....Rawlings, Md.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Graphics, Chemistry 1.

Hutton, Robert Lester.....(3)*E*.....Lexington, Va.
Engineering 3, Physics 2, 4, Geology 1, Chemistry 2, 3.

Hylton, Joseph Cephus.....(1)*L*.....Stuart, Va.
Law 1.

Hynson, Richard Washburn.....(2)*A*..Washington, D. C.
German 1, English 3, Political Science 1, Economics 2, Oral Debates.

Iden, Virginius Gilmore.....(3)*A*.....Manassas, Va.
English 3, 5, Economics 1, Oral Debates, Philosophy 2, Physics 2, 4.

Irwin, John Preston.....(1)*A*.....Lexington, Va.
Greek 1, Latin 2, English 1, Mathematics 1, Physics 1.

Irwin, Wilfred Pryor.....(1)*A*.....Lexington, Va.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Physics 1.

Jackson, Otho Charlton.....(2)*E*....Lexington, Va.
French 1, English 3, Economics 1, Surveying Physics 1, Geology 1.

Jeffries, Louis Goodwin.....(3)*E*..Charleston, W. Va.
French 1, Mathematics 2, Surveying, Physics 1.

NAME SESSION HOME

Jemison, Sorsby.....(1)*A*..Birmingham, Ala.
German 1, English 1, Mathematics 1, Chemistry 1.

Johnson, Joseph Hendley.....(1)*A*.....Manassas, Va.
German 1, English 1, History 1, Mathematics 1, Chemistry 1.

Johnson, Norman Furgeson.....(3)*A* Charlestown, W. Va.
English 1, Economics 1, Philosophy 1, Chemistry 1.

Johnson, Wheatley Miller.....(1)*A*.....Manassas, Va.
Latin 1, English 1, History 1, Mathematics 1.

Jones, Francis Gilchrist.....(2)*A*.....Atlanta, Ga.
Latin 3, French 1, English 3, Physics 1, Chemistry 1.

Jones, William Elliott.....(2)*E*....McKenney, Va.
(A. B. Hampden-Sidney College.)
Mathematics 3, Engineering 3, Physics 3, Chemistry 2, 3.

Kagay, Benjamin Franklin.....(1)*L*....Effingham, Ill.
Law 1.

Keebler, Robert Samuel.....(1)*A*.....Bristol, Tenn.
Latin 1, Greek 1, English 1, Economics 1, Mathematics 1.

Kennedy, Walker McCorkle.....(1)*L*..Charleston, W. Va.
Law 1.

Kidd, Harry Lee,.....(4)*A*....Lovingston, Va.
Latin 3, Oral Debates, Philosophy 2, Chemistry 2, 3.

Kilmer, Denis Smurr.....(1)*A*..Martinsburg, W. Va.
Latin 1, English 1, Economics 1, Mathematics 1.

Kilmer, John Nevin.....(1)*A* Martinsburg, W. Va.
Latin 1, English 1, Economics 1, Mathematics 1.

Knott, Rev. John Olin.....(2)*A*.....Lexington, Va.
(Graduate of Shepherd College and Vanderbilt University.)
German, English, Philosophy.

Koontz, Louis Knott.....(2)*A* Shepherdstown, W. Va.
Latin 1, French 1, History 2, Philosophy 1, Mathematics 1.

Kuck, John Frederick Reid.....(1)*E*.....Savannah, Ga.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Graphics, Chemistry 1.

NAME SESSION HOME

Larrick, Asa Richard.....(2)*A*..Chambersville, Va.
Greek 1, French 1, English 3, Philosophy 2, Chemistry 1.

Larrick, James Howard.....(3)*A*..Chambersville, Va.
Latin 2, French 2, Economics 1, Philosophy 1, Mathematics 2.

Law, Alexander Clarence.....(1)*L*.....Redwood, Va.
Law 1.

Lawson, William Elisha, Jr.....(1)*E*.....Hampton, Va.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Graphics, Chemistry 1.

Lazarus, Morton Lewis.....(1)*E*....Lynchburg, Va.
German 1, English 1, Mathematics 1, Physics 1, Chemistry 1.

Leach, Harold Houston.....(1)*A*..Alderson, W. Va.
Greek 1, English 1, Geology 1, Chemistry 1, Philosophy 1.

Lease, Wade.....(1)*A*.....Foote, W. Va.
English 2, History 5, Political Science 1, Economics 1
Philosophy 1.

Lee, Alan Porter.....(1)*E*..Washington, D. C.
Spanish, Mathematics 2, Graphics, Surveying
Chemistry 2, 3.

Light, Claude Porterfield.....(3)*A* Martinsburg, W. Va.
French 2, Economics 2, Mathematics 2, Physics 2,
Geology 1.

Lippitt, Montague Isbell.....(2)*E*.....Ripon, W. Va.
German 1, Mathematics 2, Engineering 3, Physics 2, 4,
Geology 1, Chemistry 1.

Long, John Saberton.....(2)*A*.....Tampa, Fla.
French 1, Economics 1, Graphics, Mathematics 2, Chemistry 1.

Lord, William Leland.....(2)*A*.....Anchorage, Ky.
Latin 3, Greek 3, English 2, Mathematics 3, Chemistry 1.

Luhn, William Randolph.....(2)*E*.....Poolesville, Md.
German 1, Mathematics 2, Surveying, Physics 1.

Lybrand, Albert Wallace.....(1)*E*..Washington, D. C.
Mathematics 2, Graphics, Surveying, Physics 2, Chemistry 1.

NAME SESSION HOME

MacCluer, Donald William Macdowell (2)*A*
New Bloomfield, Pa.
Greek 1, 2, German 1, History 5, Oral Debates, Biology 2, 3.

MacDonald, David Scott.....(2)*L*.....Keyser, W. Va.
Law 1.

Maddox, Minor.....(1)*A*....Shelbyville, Ky.
English 1, History 1, Economics 1, Mathematics 2, Chemistry 1.

Manly, Basil Maxwell.....(3)*A*..... Lexington, Va.
German 2, English 3, Political Science 1, Economics 1, Chemistry 2, 3.

Markwood, Henry Lewin.....(1)*A*....New Castle, Va.
German 1, English 1, History 1, Philosophy 1, Mathematics 1.

Marquess, William Hoge, Jr.....(1)*A*.....Louisville, Ky.
French 2, English 1, Mathematics 2, Chemistry 2, 3.

Maxwell, Robert Erwin.....(1)*L*.... Hinton, W. Va.
Law 2.

May, Frank Pierce, Jr.....(2)*A*.....Quincy, Fla.
English 2, History 1, Biology 2, Physics 1, Chemisty 2, 3, 8, 10, 11, 12.

Mayer, Bernard James.....(3)*L*.....Clinton, La
Law 2.

McBryde, William Waller.....(5)*A* Fredericksburg, Va.
French 2, English 5, Philosophy 2, Biology 2, 3.

McCoy, Willliam Arthur.....(1)*E*.....Riverton, Va.
German 2, English 1, Mathematics 2, Graphics Chemistry 1.

McCreery, Hunter McGuire.....(1)*E*....Hinton, W. Va.
English 2, Mathematics 1, Physics 1, Chemistry 2, 3.

McCrum, Charles Mercer.....(4)*A*.....Lexington, Va.
Philosophy 3, Mathematics 2, Engineering 3, Chemistry 2, 3.

McCrum, James Thaddeus.....(3)*A*....Lexington, Va.
Latin 3, English 2, Economics 1, Mathematics 2, Biology 1, 2.

NAME SESSION HOME

McCulloch, John, Jr.....(5)*E* Pt. Pleasant, W. Va.
French 2, Engineering 3, Physics 2, 4, Geology 1.

McCutchan, Frank, Jr.....(3)*A*...Rogersville, Tenn.
Greek 3, Mathematics 3, Physics 1, Biology 2, Chemistry 1.

McGill, Edwin Hampton.....(2)*E*.....Camden, Ark.
Physics 2, 4, Mathematics 2, Surveying, Geology 1.

McGuire, Henry Sanders.....(1)*L*....Beattyville, Ky.
Law 1.

McMurran, Lewis Archer.....(1)*L* Newport News, Va.
Law 1.

McMurran, William Royall.....(1)*E*.Newport News, Va.
Mathematics 2, Graphics, Surveying, Physics 1,
Chemistry 1.

Meek, Melvin.....(1)*L*.....Nicholls, Ga.
Law 1.

Melvin, George McMurtray.....(1)*A*.....Thrift, Miss.
French 1, Greek 1, Spanish, English 1, Mathematics 1.

Miles, George Holland.....(2)*A*.....Marion, Va.
English 3, Economics 1, Mathematics 2, Spanish 1,
Political Science 1.

Miles, Vincent Morgan.....(2)*L*.....Marion, Va.
Law 2.

Miller, Arthur Irwin.....(4)*A* Moffatt's Creek, Va.
French 1, English 3, Philosophy 2, Geology 1, Chemistry 1.

Miller, Harry Willard.....(2)*E*....Hagerstown, Md.
Mathematics 3, Engineering 3, Physics 3, Chemistry 2, 3.

Mills, James LeRoy.....(1)*L*.....Norfolk, Va.
Law 1.

Millsaps, Frederick Flournoy.....(2)*E*...West Monroe, La.
French 1, Mathematics 2, Graphics, Surveying, Physics 1.

Minetree, George McPhail.....(2)*A*..Washington, D. C.
French 1, History 4, Economics 2, Oral Debates, Philosophy 1.

NAME SESSION HOME

Mischler, Edward.....(1)*L* May's Landing, N. J.
Law 1.

Mitchell, John Watson.....(1)*L*.....Winton, N. C.
Law 1.

Moomaw, Hugh Mangus.....(3)*L*.....Roanoke. Va.
Law 1.

Moore, Joseph Marion.....(1)*A*....Mossy Creek, Va.
Latin 2, English 1, Mathematics 1, Physics 1.

Moore, John Strother.....(3)*E*.Charlestown, W. Va.
French 2, Mathematics 3, Engineering 3, Physics 2, 4, Chemistry 1.

Moore, Robert Dickson.....(1)*E*.....Monroe, La.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Graphics, Chemistry 1.

Moore, Edward Grey.....(1)*L*..Muscogee, Ind. Ter.
Law 1.

Morehead, James Caddall.....(3)*E*.....Pulaski, Va.
French 2, History 4, Political Science 1, Geology 1, Chemistry 10, 11.

Moreland, William Haywood.....(2)*L*.....Norfolk, Va.
Law 2.

Morse, Harrison Reed.....(4)*E*....Merrimac, Mass.
Mathematics 2, Engineering 4, Geology 2, Chemistry 2, 3.

Munce, John Gilliam.....(1)*A*.....Richmond, Va.
Latin 1, German 2, English 1, Mathematics 2, Chemistry 1.

Murrey, John Woodall.....(1)*L*..Lewisburg, Tenn.
Law 1.

Nabors, Richard Tice.....(1)*L*..New London, Ark.
Law 1.

Neel, Frank Fairbanks.....(1)*A*.Organ Cave, W. Va.
English 1, History 4, Philosophy 1.

Neel, Rev. Samuel Register.....(5)*A*.....Gainsboro, Va.
Philosophy 1, 3, Biology 3.

NAME SESSION HOME

Nelson, William Henry Sale....(1)*A*.Capon Springs, W. Va.
Latin 1, English 1, Mathematics 1.

Newell, Waldo Bernie Marvine Bee.(2)*A*....Anderson, S. C.
Latin 2, English 2, 3, Mathematics 2, Biology 2, 3, Geology 1.

Newton, Cherubusco, Jr.....(2)*A*.....Monroe, La.
English 2, Political Science 1, Philosophy 1, Economics 1.

Newton, Jesse George.....(2)*E*..San Antonio, Tex.
Mathematics 2, Surveying, Physics 2, Geology 1,
Chemistry 2, 3, 8.

Newton, Thomas Cason.....(2)*A*.....Monroe, La.
French 1, History 1, Economics 2.

Nix, Elmer Cleveland.....(1)*L*..New Decatur, Ala.
Law 1.

Norfleet, Joseph Pugh.....(2)*E*.....Roxobel, N. C.
Spanish, History 1, Mathematics 2, Surveying, Chemistry 1.

Nottingham, John Luther.....(3)*E*.....Onancock, Va.
German 1, Mathematics 2, Surveying, Physics 1,
Chemistry 2, 3.

Offutt, William Ernest.....(1)*E*.....Sellman, Md.
English 1, Mathematics 2, Graphics, Surveying, Physics 1.

Oliver, Willard Wade.....(1)*E*.....St. Louis, Mo.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Graphics, Chemistry 1.

Opie, Thomas Fletcher.....(2)*A*.....Staunton, Va.
English 2, Latin 2, Greek 1.

Ordeman, Herman William.....(1)*E*.....Frederick, Md.
English 1, Mathematics 2, Graphics, Surveying, Chemistry 1.

Osbourn, Cleon Scott.....(1)*A*
Shenandoah Junction, W. Va.
Greek 2, Latin 2, English 1, Mathematics 2.

Page, Henry Mann.....(3)*A*.....Lexington, Va.
Latin 3, German 1, English 3, Physics 1, Chemistry 1.

NAME SESSION HOME

Page, Philip Powers.....(1)*E*....Front Royal, Va.
English 1, Mathematics 2, Graphics, Chemistry 1.

Page, Richard Lee.....(3)*A*.....Lexington, Va.
Latin 2, German 2, English 1, 2, Political Science 1, Oral Debates, Philosophy 1, History 5.

Painter, Martin Luther.....(2)*L*...Roseville, W. Va.
Law 2.

Paxton, Earle Kerr.....(1)*A*...Buena Vista, Va.
Latin 2, English 1, Mathematics 2, Physics 1.

Paxton, Thomas Preston.....(1)*E*...Buena Vista, Va.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Graphics, Physics 1, Chemistry 1.

Payne, Allan Holman.....(3)*E*..Martinsville, Va.
Mathematics 2, Surveying, Physics 1, Geology 1, Chemistry 2, 3.

Peck, Herbert Crim.....(1)*L*.....Richmond, Va.
Law 1.

Penn, Clarence Braiden.....(2)*L*.....Abingdon, Va.
Law 2.

Perrow, Mosby Garland.....(9)*A*....Lynchburg, Va.
(B. A., M. A. Washington and Lee University.)
Physics, Chemistry.

Peters, Minor Julius.....(2)*A*...Portsmouth, Va.
Greek 1, English 3, Philosophy 1.

Phillips, Horace Whaley.....(2)*A*.....Suffolk, Va.
French 1, English 2, Economics 1, Mathematics 2, Chemistry 2, 3.

Phillips, Samuel Lee, Jr.....(3)*A*. Charlestown, W. Va.
Latin 2, French 1, English 3, Political Science 2, Physics 1, Biology 1.

Pilkington, Charles Rule.....(3)*L*.....Frankfort, Ky.
(B. A. Washington and Lee University).
Law 1.

Pilkington, John, Jr.....(3)*A*.....Frankfort, Ky.
Latin 3, English 3, History 5, Economics 1, Philosophy 1, Biology 2, 3, Oral Debates.

NAME SESSION HOME

Pipes, David Washington, Jr.....(4)*A*.....Clinton, La.
Latin 2, History 4, 6, Mathematics 1, Geology 1, Economics 1, Biology, Chemistry 2.

Pobst, Henry Claude.....(3)*L*.....Tazewell, Va.
(Graduate Tazewell College).
Law 2.

Pope, Leon Clarke.....(1)*A*....Wilsonville, Ala.
English 1, History 1, Economics 1, Mathematics 1.

Porter, Howard Dorset.....(2)*E*.....Staunton, Va.
History 1, Political Science 1, Graphics, Chemistry 1.

Powell, Ralph Edmund.....(1)*A*....Bisbee, Arizona.
English 1, Mathematics 1, History 1.

Price, Oscar Randolph.....(1)*E*....Waynesboro, Va.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Graphics, Chemistry 1.

Pruit, Drew Elliott.....(2)*A*....Roswell, N. Mex.
Political Science 1, Economics 1, Philosophy 1, Mathematics 2, Geology 2, Chemistry 11.

Pruit, Robert Burney.....(2)*A*....Roswell, N. Mex.
History 2, Geology 1, Biology 1, Chemistry 1.

Quisenberry, John Edward.....(5)*E*.....Lexington, Va.
Economics 1, Engineering 4, Geology 2, Chemistry 1.

Railing, Wilford Franklin.....(3)*E*.....Frederick, Md.
Mathematics 3, Engineering 4, Physics 3, 5, Geology 1, Chemistry 2.

Ramsey, William King, Jr.....(1)*A*.....Camden, Ark.
German 2, English 3, Political Science 1, Economics 1, Chemistry 2, 3, Mathematics 2.

Rankin, Emmett.....(3)*A*.....Luray, Va.
Biology 2, 3, Chemistry 10.

Rasin, Merritt Gale.....(1)*L*.....Baltimore, Md.
(B. A. St. John's College).
Law 1.

NAME SESSION HOME

Ratcliffe, Edward Holloway, Jr.....(1)*A*.....Natchez, Miss.
French 2, German 2, Spanish, English 3,
History 2, Economics 1, Biology 2.

Ray, Samuel McElroy, Jr.....(3)*A*.....Belton, Tex.
Economics 1, Mathematics 1, Biology 2, 3, Chemistry 1.

Ray, William Addison.....(4)*A*.....Belton, Tex.
Spanish, History 5, Mathematics 2, Biology 2, 3,
Chemistry 2, 3.

Reveley, Robert Jennings.....(2)*A*.....Lexington, Va.
Latin 2, French 1, German 2, History 1, Biology 1.

Reveley, William Alexander.....(5)*A*..Lexington, Va.
French 1, English 3, History 5, Mathematics 1,
Geology 1, Biology 3.

Rhea, David Rankin.....(1)*E*.....Pulaski, Tenn.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Graphics, Physics 1.

Riser, William Frank.....(2)*E*..Birmingham, Ala.
English 2, Mathematics 3, Surveying, Physics 2, 4,
Chemistry 1.

Ritenour, Ira Thornton.....(3)*E*.....Dilbeck, Va.
German 2, Engineering 4, Physics 3, 5,
Geology 2, Chemistry 2, 8.

Robinson, Aquila Turner.....(2)*A*....Brandywine, Md.
Latin 1, Political Science 1, Economics 1, History 5.

Robinson, Ray.....(1)*L*....Winchester, Va.
Law 1.

Rodgers, Joel Jackson Davenport.(2)*A*.....Tuskeegee, Ala.
Latin 2, Greek 2, English 2, Mathematics 2, Biology 1.

Rodgers, George Stafford.....(2)*L*....Tuskeegee, Ala.
Law 2.

Roeser, Ernest Bowling.....(3)*E*....Cambridge, Md.
Engineering 4, Geology 2, Chemistry.

Rowan, Charles Latimore,.....(1))*A*.....Pittsburg, Pa.
Latin 1, English 1, History 1, Mathematics 1.

NAME SESSION HOME

Russell, James Wright.....(1)*E*....Bonham, Texas.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Graphics, Chemistry 1.

Rutan, Alexander Wallace.....(2)*L*...Carrollton, Ohio
Law 2.

Sanders, Rev. Robert Stuart.....(2)*A*....Louisville, Ky.
German 1, History 5, Oral Debates, Philosophy 1, 3,
Geology 1, Biology 2, 3, Chemistry 1.

Sapp, Joshua Mercer,.....(2)*L*..Ponce de Leon, Fla.
Law 2.

Saunders, Benjamin Sidney.....(1)*A*.....Suffolk, Va.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Chemistry 1.

Schwabe, Clarence.....(1)*A*..Charleston, W. Va.
English 1, History 1, Economics 1, Mathematics 1,
Chemistry 1, Oral Debates.

Scott, John Engelhardt.....(5)*E*..Staunton, Va.
Physics 2, 4, 5, Geology 2, Chemistry 10, 11.

Semple, William Finley.....(3)*L*....Caddo, Ind. Ter.
Law 1.

Sheafe, Mark Wentworth.....(2)*L*...Watertown, S. D.
Law 2.

Shelton, Andrew Kemper.....(1)*A* Huntington, W. Va.
German 1, English 1, History 5, Chemistry 1.

Shepherd, Frederick Samuel.....(1)*L*.Chattanooga, Tenn.
Law 1.

Shields Bayard Benoist.....(2)*L*...Jacksonville, Fla.
(B. A. University of South).
Law 2.

Shields, William Randolph.....(3)*A*.....Lexington, Va.
English 3, History 1, History 2, Political Science 1,
Philosophy 1, English 5.

Smith, Benjamin Thornton.....(2)*E*....Lynchburg, Va.
English 3, Mathematics 1, Graphics.

NAME SESSION HOME

Smith, Lee.....(3)*A*....Brunswick, Tenn.
Greek 3, French 1, Political Science 2, Philosophy 2, Physics 2, Chemistry 1.

Smithson, Noble Doak.....(1)*A*...Lewisburg, Tenn.
Latin 2, Greek 2, English 1, History 5, Geology 1.

Spindle, Richard Buckner, Jr.....(4)*A*.Christiansburg, Va.
English 3, Economics 1, History 5, Biology 2, 3, Oral Debates.

Staley, John Hedges.....(1)*E*.....Frederick, Md.
Mathematics 2, Graphics, Surveying, German 1, Chemistry 1.

Staples, Abram Penn, Jr.....(2)*A*.....Lexington, Va.
Latin 3, English 3, Oral Debates, Mathematics 2, Physics 1, Chemistry 1.

Staples, Samuel Hunt.....(2)*E*.....Lexington, Va.
English 2, Mathematics 2, Surveying, Physics 2, 4, Chemistry 1.

Stedman, Beirne.....(1)*A*.....Stuart, Va.
English 1, Mathematics 1, History 1, Economics 1.

Stephenson, Roscoe Bolar.....(3)*A*..Meadow Dale, Va.
French 1, English 3, History 5, Economics 1, Physics 1, Geology 1.

Stern, Leonard Mayer.....(2)*L*.....Camden, Ark.
Law 1.

Sterrett, Robert.....(1)*A*.....Hull, Va.
Latin 1, English 1, History 1, Mathematics 1, Biology 1.

Stevenson, Frederick D.....(1)*A*..Williamson, W. Va.
Greek 1, English 1, History 2, Mathematics 1.

Steves, Albert, Jr.....(5)*L*..San Antonio, Tex.
French 1, Mathematics 1, Law 1.

Steves, Edward Martin.....(1)*E*..San Antonio, Tex.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Graphics, Chemistry 1.

Stone, Thomas Green.....(6)*A*....Washington, D. C.
Chemistry, Geology.

NAME SESSION HOME

Stoneburner, Lewis Tilghman, Jr. (3)*E*.....Edinburg, Va.
French 2, Mathematics 3, Engineering 3, Physics 2, 4, Chemistry 2, 3.

Strassel, Raymond Magnus.....(1)*E*.....Louisville, Ky.
French 2, English 1, Mathematics 1, Chemistry 1.

Sullivan, John Madison Earl.....(1)*E*.....Camden, Ark
English 1, Mathematics 1, Graphics, Chemistry 1.

Switzer, John Robert.....(3)*L*..Harrisonburg, Va.
Law 2.

Syron, Charles Leroy.....(2)*A*.....McDowell, Va.
Latin 2, French 1, English 2, History 1, Economics 1, Philosophy 1.

Tatterson, Townie Artman.....(2)*E*.....Norfolk, Va.
Political Science 1, Graphics, Surveying, Chemistry 1.

Taylor, Edgar Rineheart,.....(1)*E*....Century, W. Va.
English 1, History 2, Mathematics 1, Graphics.

Temple, Henry Gresham.....(2)*A*..Tappahannock, Va.
English 3, Political Science 1, Mathematics 1, Biology 1.

Terry, Isaac Henry.....(2)*E*.....Ingram, Va.
French 1, Mathematics 2, Surveying, Physics 1, 4, Geology 1.

Thomas, William Crockett.....(2)*L*.....Wytheville, Va.
Law.

Tiffany, Henry Walter.....(3)*A*....North Fork, Va.
Latin 3, English 3, Philosophy 2, 3, Geology 2.

Tillman, Henry Cumming.....(3)*L*.....Trenton, S. C.
(B. S. Clemson College).
Law 2.

Toms, Lester Adam.....(3)*A*.....Frederick, Md.
History 5, Political Science 1, Economics 1, Philosophy 2, Geology 1, Chemistry.

Trier, Thomas Joseph.....(1)*E*....Winchester, Va.
Mathematics 1, Graphics, Physics 1, Chemistry 1.

NAME SESSION HOME

Trimble, Kelly Walker.....(4)*A*.....Swoope, Va.
Spanish, Economics 1, Graphics, Geology 2, Chemistry 1.

Triplett, Joseph Irwin, Jr.....(2)*A*....Duffields, W. Va.
Latin 2, German 2, English 2, Political Science 1, Physics 1.

Turnbull, Martin Ryerson.....(4)*A*....Lexington, Va.
French 1, History 4, 6, Oral Debates, Physics 1, Biology 1.

Turner, Perry Williams.....(2)*A*.....Cherokee, Ala.
English 2, History 4, Political Science 1, Economics 1, Philosophy 1.

Tutwiler, William Stanhope.....(1)*E*.....Savannah, Ga.
English 1, Chemistry 1, Engineering 1.

Van Devanter, Addison Clarke, Jr. (1)*E*
Paeonian Springs, Va.
Mathematics 2, Graphics, Surveying, Physics 1.

Vawter, Elliott.....(1)*E*.....Ansted, W. Va.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Graphics, Chemistry 1.

Walker, Knox.....(2)*A*.....Mack, Tenn.
French 1, English 2, Economics 1, Philosophy 1, Geology 1.

Walton, Judge Vertrees.....(3)*L*.....Palatka, Fla.
Law 2.

Walzer, Bernard Richard.....(2)*L*...Jacksonville, Fla.
Law 2.

Wampler, Isaac Samuel.....(4)*A*.....Lexington, Va.
(Graduate Nashville University).
French 1, Mathematics 3, Physics 5, Geology 1, Chemistry 1.

Watkins, Charles.....(1)*A*..Morristown, Tenn.
Latin 1, English 1, Mathematics 1, Physics 1.

Watson, John Alexander.....(2)*L*.....Star, Va.
Law 2.

Watts, Cicero Floyd.....(4)*A*.....Improve, Miss.
(B. A. Washington and Lee University).
History 4, 6, Economics 2.

Weinberg, Leo.....(2)*L*.....Frederick, Md
Law 2.

NAME — SESSION — HOME

Whip, George William Preston....(3)*E*.....Frederick, Md.
French 1, History 5, Economics 1, Engineering 4, Geology 1, Chemistry 2.

White, Americus Frederic.....(8)*E*..Lewisburg, W. Va.
(M. A., B. S., B. A., Washington and Lee University).
Physics, Geology, Chemistry.

White, Henry Martyn.....(2)*A*.....Lexington, Va.
English 2, Chemistry 2, 3, 10.

Whiting, Neville Herbert, Jr.....(1)*A*.....Marshall, Va.
Latin 1, Mathematics 1, Biology 1, Chemistry 1.

Wickham, John Henry.....(2)*L*.....Ashland, Va.
Law 1.

Wightman, Landon Leeper.....(1)*A*.....Edinburg, Va.
Mathematics 1, Biology 1, Chemistry 1, 2, 3.

Will, John Penniwitt.....(2)*A*.....Woodstock, Va.
Latin 2, Spanish, History 4, Physics 1, Geology 1.

Wisman, Philip Henry.....(4)*A*....Woodstock, Va.
Latin 3, French 1, Mathematics 3, Physics 1.

Withers, Alfred Miles.....(3)*A*.....Abingdon, Va.
English 3, Economics 2, Biology 2, 3, Physics 1.

Withers, Henry Wilson.....(5)*E*.....Abingdon, Va.
Economics 1, Engineering 4, Physics 3, Chemistry 2, 3.

Witt, Robert Eubank.....(4)*A*.....Lexington, Va.
German 1, Economics 2, Graphics, Physics 2, 4, Geology 1.

Witten, Laurence Claiborne.....(2)*E*...Martinsville, Va.
English 2, 3, Political Science 1, Economics 1, Oral Debates.

Wright, Robert Toombs, Jr.....(1)*L*..Chattanooga, Tenn.
Law 1.

Wysor, Joseph Lawrence.....(5)*L*.....Pulaski, Va.
Law 1.

Zentmyer, John David.....(2)*E*.....Halfway, Md.
Mathematics 3, Engineering 3, Physics 3, Chemistry 2, 3.

SUMMARY.

Trustees	15
Officers of Administration	4
Professors	17
Instructors and Assistants	17

Degrees conferred June, 1905:

Doctor of Laws	3
Doctor of Divinity	1
Master of Arts	3
Bachelor of Arts	20
Bachelor of Science	6
Bachelor of Law	14
	47

Certificates conferred June, 1905:

With M. A. Grade	67
Pass	36
	103

Number of students registered January, 1906:

Academic	195
Engineering	101
Law	75
Total attendance	371

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS.

I. By Schools, and Years of Attendance.

(*A*) Academic; (*E*) Engineering; (*L*) Law.

	A	*E*	*L*	Totals
First Year Students . .	80	46	40	166
Second " " . .	59	28	22	109
Third " " . .	30	18	9	57
Fourth " " . .	18	4	1	23
Fifth " " . .	5	4	3	12
Sixth " " . .	1	..	..	1
Seventh " " . .	1	..	..	1
Eighth " " . .	..	1	..	1
Ninth " " . .	1	..	..	1
Totals	195	101	75	371

II. By Residence.

Virginia . . .	161	Mississippi . . .	4
West Virginia . .	45	New Mexico . .	4
Maryland . . .	23	North Carolina . .	4
Kentucky . .	19	Illinois . . .	3
Tennessee . . .	16	Pennsylvania . .	3
Alabama . . .	15	Indian Territory .	2
Florida . . .	15	Ohio	2
Texas . . .	12	South Dakota . .	2
Louisiana . . .	9	Arizona . . .	1
Arkansas . .	7	Massachusetts . .	1
District of Columbia .	6	New Jersey . . .	1
Missouri . . .	5	New York . .	1
South Carolina . .	5	China	1
Georgia . . .	4		

TOTAL JANUARY REGISTRATION.

1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
237	278	305	332	371

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INDEX.

PAGE

Absences 63
Academic Degrees 49
Accredited Schools 34
Admission 33
  Academic College 33
  School of Engineering . . . 115
  School of Law 133
Advanced Standing 44
Advisers 55
Alumni Associations 62
Art Gallery 22
Assignments of Scholarships . 38
Athletics 106
  Grounds 28
  Regulations for 69
Augusta Academy 13

Bachelor of Arts—Requirements 49
Bachelor of Science " 51
Bachelor of Law " 51
Biology 105
Boarding Accommodation . . . 46

Calendar 5
Candidacy for Degrees 68
Central Building 20
Certificates 65
Change in Studies 66
Chapel Service 54
Chemical Laboratory 24
Chemistry 100
Civil Engineer, Degree of . . . 119
Civil Engineering 120
College 71
Commercial Instruction 95
Conditioned Students 44
Contingent Fees 69
Corporation 6
Courses of Instruction 75

PAGE

Debating Societies 60
Deficiences 65
Degrees 49
  Academic 49
  Professional 51
Departments,
  Chemistry 100
  Civil Engineering 120
  Economics and Political Science 92
  English 84
  Geology and Biology 104
  Greek 78
  History 89
  Latin 75
  Mathematics 96
  Modern Languages 80
  Philosophy 87
  Physics 97
Diplomas 65
Discipline 53
Doctor of Philosophy 68
Dormitory,
  Lees 27
  Old 28

Economics 92
Electrotechnics 99
Endowment of Professorships . 29
Endowed Scholarships 37
Engineering, Civil 120
  Faculty 113
  Synopsis 126
English 84
English Language. 86
Entrance Electives 42
  Examinations 33
  Requirements 40

PAGE

Examinations, Entrance . . . 33
Term 63
Time Table for College . . 110
Time Table for Engineering 110
Expenses 45
Faculty, General 8
Committees 12
Academic 71
Engineering 113
Law 131
Regulations 63
Fees 45
Fellowship 39
Final Exercises 58
1905 160
French 80
General Information 20
Geology and Biology 104
German 81
Gifts to the University . . . 30
Government of the University 53
Gradation of Students . . . 64
Graphics 121
Greek 78
Grounds 20
Groups, Study 56
Gymnasium 28
Gymnastics 106
Heating Plant 26
Historical Sketch 13
History 89
Honors 58
Honor System 53
Howard Houston Fellowship . . 39
Laboratory of Biology . . . 24
Chemistry 24
Geology 24
Physics 23

PAGE

Latin 75
Law,
Debating Society 154
Degree 155
Examinations 155
Expenses 156
Faculty 131
History and Scope 131
Library 152
Lee Chapel 21
Lewis Brooks Museum 25
Liberty Hall Academy . . . 13
Library 21
Literary Societies 60
Literature 85
Local Conditions 30
Local Option 54
Master of Arts 50
Mathematics 96
Misuse of Library 69
Modern Languages 80
Museum, Lewis Brooks 25
Newcomb Hall 21
Officers of Instruction . . . 8
Oral Debates 94
Organization of the University 32
Philosophy 87
Physical Culture 106
Physical Laboratory 99
Physics 97
Physiology and Hygiene . . . 105
Political Science 93
Power House 26
Professional Degrees 51
Psychology 87
Publications, Student 61
University 61

PAGE

Records and Reports 65
Register of Students . . . 169
Regulations 63
Reid Hall 23
Religious and Moral Culture . 55
Results of Work 58
Rhetoric and Literature . . . 84
Robinson Prize Medals 59
Routes 31

Scholarships 35
  Assignment of 38
School, Academic 73
  Degrees in 49
  Entrance Requirements in . 40
  Examination Time Table . . 112
  Object and Scope 73
  Selection of Studies 56
  Synopsis of Work 108
  Weekly Time Table. . . . 110
School of Engineering 113
  Abbreviated Course . . . 116
  Advanced Standing. . . . 116
  Aim and Scope 114
  Courses and Degrees . . . 117
  Entrance Requirements . . 115
  Expenses 117
School of Law 131
  Admission 133
  Classes and Terms 135
  Courses Prescribed 133
  Equipment 151
  Expenses 156
  Method of Instruction . . . 153
  Moot Court 154
  Scholarships 156
  Summary of Courses . . . 159
Schools, Accredited 34
Selection of Studies 56

PAGE

Spanish 82
Special Lecturers 11
Special Privileges. 48
Special Students 35
Student Publications 61
Students, Register of 169
Study Groups 56
Summer Accommodation . . . 31
Surveying 121
Synopsis of Work 107
  Academic 108
  Engineering 126
  Law 159

Terms and Vacations 55
Term Reports 65
Term Examinations 63
Thesis 67
Trustees 6
Tucker Memorial Hall . . . 151
Tuition in Academic College . 45
  Engineering 117
  Law 157

University Assembly 55
  Historical Sketch of 13
  Organization of. 32
  Publications 61

Vacations 55
Valuation of Work 56
Variable Expenses 46

Washington Academy 14
Washington College 15
Washington and Lee University 18
Weekly Time Table 110
Wilson Memorial Fund . . . 95
Withdrawals 63

Young Men's Christian Ass'n. 54